

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

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NO. 27.

PEOPLE ARE ROBBED!

COMBINES A MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

The Managers Live Like Princes—Our Only Remedy Is Complete Government Ownership of All the of the Country Railroads.

Occasionally we hear a person say, "I would favor the People's party, but I am afraid of their railway policy." When questioned closely they either say, "If the government owned the railways, and a party once got in power, it would be impossible to oust it," or, "It would bankrupt the government to buy these roads, and place such an enormous debt on their shoulders that they never could pay it."

Believing such people are honest, we think we can remove their fears. In the first place, taxation can not be tolerated without completely enslaving the people. This is the case when corporations own and operate railways for their own profit. A company of men obtain a charter to build, equip and operate a railroad from a state legislature, which charter grants the rights and powers of eminent domain, which no citizen can exercise.

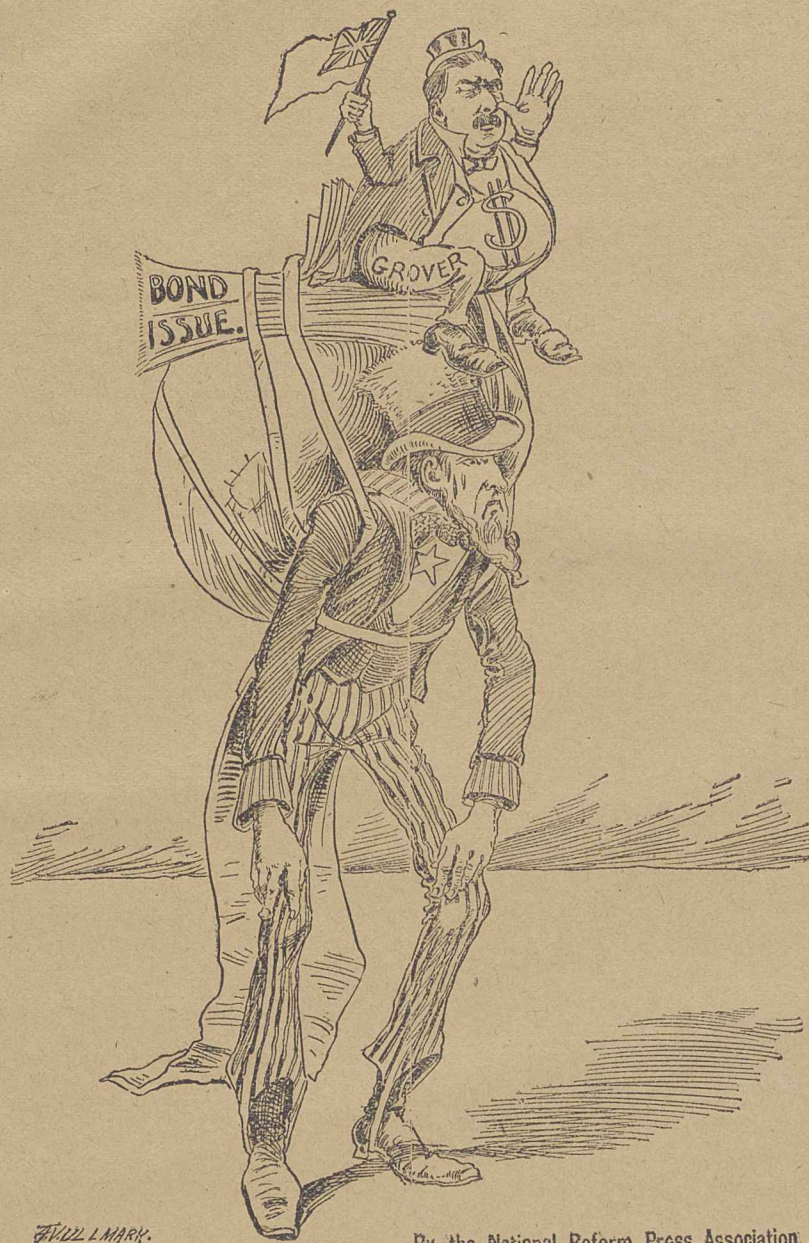
Such corporation can condemn a man's land, or a right of way 100 feet wide through a man's land; by applying to the proper court, have a board of appraisers appointed to value the land. The company pays the valuation, the court decrees the company the land, and thus they build the road. This is exercising the right of eminent domain, which is alone a government prerogative.

All this is done under the plea of the general welfare. The road is completed, a meeting is called, not of the people who are expected to patronize the road, but of the stockholders. They elect a board of directors, who elect each other officers, and fix their salary. Upon examination, they find that there are 1,000,000 people tributary to their road, and they conclude to tax them \$11,000,000 annually. Perhaps one of the officials will say: "If you tax these people \$11,000,000 annually it will be such an enormous profit on the money invested that the people will see they are being robbed, and rise in their indignation and elect men to the legislature who will revoke our charter, condemn our railway and demand that the state assume control of it through ownership, to protect the people."

At this juncture a man with a wolfish eye and face rises and says: "I will explain how we can hoodwink the public and collect the \$11,000,000 tax all the same. We will issue interest bearing bonds to each other for three or four times as much as the property has cost; place our salaries at a very high figure; set aside a large 'sundries' fund, and when the fool people complain at our salary, we will show them that we are barely receiving a fair interest on our money, when in fact we are receiving 400 per cent more interest than the business shows."

The stock is watered till the annual interest will cover what there is left after paying our own and our friends' salaries, with the hope that the poor fools never will see the cat, and their slavery is complete and perpetual; for just as fast as the receipts increase, the stock or bonds are increased to absorb it. Some railroads in the east are now stocking up to \$15,000 per mile for this identical purpose. The only way under heaven that people can avoid paying these taxes is to live like a prairie dog—neither buy nor sell, nor produce anything for sale. Not only this, but suppose Mr. Huntington takes a notion to pension off his son on to the state. Being president, he calls a meeting of the board of directors, himself and two or three other friends, by proxy or otherwise, vote a majority of the stock, his son is nominated for third or fourth vice-president, and his salary fixed at \$30,000 per annum. The order is entered on the books of the concern, and the general manager instructs the treasurer of the company to honor the new-made officer's check for his salary, and the young man hies off to Europe to have a good time and to associate with his brother lords and dukes who are like-wise public parasites.

As a result of this taxation without representation, the farmers, who are forced to pay these aristocrats these princely salaries, take their boys and girls out of the school house and drive them into the cotton patch, there to dig and sweat under a tropical sun from sun up to sun down; wear the poorest clothing, eat the plainest of diet and drink tank water, all to pay the princely salaries of their new master, put over them without their knowledge or consent. Every trunk railway in the United States has a few such lords and masters, and the people have no way to escape paying the utmost farthing. No man worthy of the name would submit to such infamies. All that the people have to do is to themselves of these festering incubuses is to vote for the Populist candidates for congress, and just as soon as a majority is secured, they would see to it that the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads are sold for debts due the United States and have the government buy them in, for



HOW MUCH MORE CAN HE STAND?

they are not worth the debt due the government. Then the government could operate them under such a tariff as would pay only operating expenses. This would force the roads on each side of the government road to come down to the same scale of charges. This would force all the roads running parallel lines from the lakes to the gulf to run on the same basis. Let the government build a trunk line from the lakes in Canada to New Orleans, and it will regulate all the north and south traffic and travel.

Under the present conditions, six men practically control all the railways in the United States. These six men can, through their underlings, say to the \$53,000 railway operatives, "Vote for Grover Cleveland or get off this road," and \$53,000 American voters will have to stultify themselves, vote as directed, or become tramps and their families starve or beg for bread. Any one knows that such a power in the hands of six men is a menace to the republic and that such power renders these \$53,000 American citizens helpless slaves. By transferring these railroads to the government these men will be shorn of this power.

This will place every railway operative on an equality and absolutely independent of each other. Then all would vote for justice and freedom, for it is only through fear of those who can ruin them that American citizens can be made vote against their own interests, or through dense ignorance, but thank God the ignorance is disappearing and soon bossism will go with it.

As to buying and paying for these railways, the owners of them say they are worth say \$11,000,000,000 and their books show that they owe \$10,736,000,000 on them; having only paid about \$275,000,000 on them. Now every one knows that if these roads are ever paid for the people must do it. Then by all the laws of justice, if the people pay for them they should belong to the people; but it is never intended that this indebtedness shall be paid. Just as soon as the government begins operating one trunk line east and west and one north and south, the present owners will be anxious to sell them. Then let them be appraised at their true value.

This value will not exceed \$4,000,000,000. Then let the government pay one tenth of their worth every year and 2 per cent per annum interest out of the traffic every year, and by this means they will be paid for in ten years, and the people will own them and thenceforth be free men. By this plan the people will save \$400,000,000 per annum that they are now being enslaved to pay. But, says one, is not that paternalism?

It is no more paternalism than carrying your letters or packages of four pounds or under. It will be remembered that Thomas Jefferson in 1804 bought 757,000,000 acres of land upon which New Orleans, St. Louis and many other large cities now stand, and he astonished the world for his boldness in plunging into a debt of about \$15,000,000 for this vast territory; yet that purchase was a bigger job than buying the railways now.

As a matter of fact, government ownership of railways has been thoroughly tested, and has never failed to be a success. Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Russia, India, Australia, Canada, Egypt, China, Spain, Japan, Denmark, Italy and Portugal

own most of the railroads, and we are sure to do it at no distant day in the United States.

The best of all is that no one can produce a single sound argument against government ownership of railways, telegraphs and telephones.

The most toothsome morsel to the average mossback outside of peddling nauseating falsehoods on the Populists and their platforms, is in advising the dear people how to live cheaply, utterly forgetting that, the intelligence necessary to equip a man for self-government revolts at anything short of justice.

If these relics of a defunct aristocracy could realize how ridiculous they appear when advising independent American citizens to go half fed and half clad, while a few of the government's pets extract millions annually from their labor right before their eyes, they would retire to some lonely spot and subside.—Ex.

Funny Relief.

Funny, how a man can favor the initiative and the referendum, then vote men into office who are opposed to it.

Funny, how a man can be in favor of government ownership of railroads, then vote for men into legislative halls who are opposed to it.

Funny, how a man can be in favor of absolute freedom, then vote for a system of wage slavery.

Funny, how a man can love his wife, believe his mother to be the best woman that ever lived, then go to the ballot box and vote them idiots.

Funny, how a man who has been reduced to poverty and has starvation staring him in the face, can believe that millionaires, corporation lawyers and political shysters who have been instrumental in placing him in his present condition, will give him relief.—The Union, Minneapolis.

ANOTHER thief stole Congressman Bynum's pocket book, took the money out of it and threw the pocket book away. When it was found it was full of railroad passes which Bynum used, while at the same time he collected from the people his mileage of 20 cents per mile.

"Peace in earth and good will to men," was the message that announced the birth of Christ. The modern day churches are fortifying this by arming the students in the theological colleges and teaching them to shoot the stuffing out of their fellow men.

THE Populists have over fifty members in the Georgia legislature according to the official returns, and over thirty more have filed contests on account of frauds perpetrated by the democrats.

It is reported that the Chicago Times, one of Chicago's great dailies that has been doing such valuable service in fighting plutocracy, has been bought up and will be switched back on the track of Mammon.

REPUBLICANS are grinning at democrats for the blunders they have made; they forget that they were kicked out of power for about the same thing.

THERE are almost as many reasons for it as there are politicians, but the principal one is that the democrats were defeated for lying. That is to say they promised and did not perform.

IS THERE NO PITY?

UNEQUAL CONTEST BETWEEN MAN AND MACHINE.

Millions Without Work—The Strong Denies the Weak—A Timely and Forceful Address From the Eloquent Robert G. Ingersoll.

Invention has filled the world with competitors not only of laborers, but of mechanics—mechanics of highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment, the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out cloth, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts to the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by the force of habits, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of the employer—but have nothing themselves. The employer seem to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toil of the best.

The capitalist comes forward with this specific. He tells the workman that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can do to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workmen when they combine gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is treason. How is it the rich can control the departments of government?

In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for right.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can those forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workmen become intelligent enough and strong enough to become owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they make leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things. Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law of facts control him as controls the animals or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak—everything at the

mercy of beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, and brain, and greed—inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirror, glistening with gold and silver, scornful with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual socialistic reflections; and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at the donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually eat their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as his bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change? Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless. Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live on upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robber's and impostor's hands? Will they understand that beggars can not be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it and that anything done, in order that it may succeed, must rest on justice?

Why a New Party? Honest and patriotic men are asking: What need is there of a new party? Why not stick to the old party and fight out the great questions of the day under the same old banner? Let us see.

The labor question is as pregnant with revolution as the slave question ever was, and with this question the politicians of the old parties are temporizing, and perhaps will continue to temporize until the soldier is again called upon to settle it.

Invention is every year giving capital greater power to oppress manual labor in the field of production. Every year, through the agency of improved machinery, the labor field is narrowed and the competition between those whose only capital is their hands, is growing sharper and sharper. It is true there is a vast increase of product, but capital is gathering in all this increase.

From this increase, millionaires are multiplying on every hand, while labor is perishing of want and destitution.

A few great monopolists who have never rendered a service to mankind are reaping the benefits of the progress of this ingenious age, while the genius which invents and the labor which operates these inventions are scarcely above want.

Labor, perceiving the great increase of wealth and wondering why a part of it does not fall to its share, is becoming dissatisfied, stubborn, rebellious.

The most stupid perceive that our system of production is rapidly changing, yet our politicians, whose only

issues are the honors and spoils of office, see no danger ahead, and care nothing for the necessity of effecting a corresponding and just system of distribution.

They do not seem to understand why labor is muttering and threatening. They fail to see that a new historic period is crowding upon the nation.

They overlook the fact that every issue which gave rise to the two old parties, is settled in history.

They are blind to the fact that new issues are pressing to the front for adjustment.

If they are cognizant of these facts, they are endeavoring, solely for selfish purposes, to keep in the background the issues of the hour.

They are trying to infuse life and virtue into political organizations long since dead and damned.

Whenever a political party has settled the issues upon which it was organized, and then exists simply to use its power and influence to secure positions for spoils seeking politicians, it has survived its own death, and intelligent, patriotic people should see to it that it is removed to the political graveyard to make room for a live party with living issues.

Every age has its issues and these must have their party.

America is a land of growth and progress.

Here have been solved already some of the higher problems.

It will continue for many, many years the battle ground of new thoughts and ideas.

The battle of industrial freedom, the right of each man to what he produces, has yet to be fought.

This is the issue of the day.

If it is not the crowning conflict of civilization, it is at least the next in order.

We do most earnestly believe that the People's party is the most promising movement in the direction of industrial freedom that has ever been set in motion.

If wisely conducted it will mark an epoch in history, of even greater importance to the race, and to civilization, than the memorable Fourth of July, 1776.

Let the representatives of American industry and of revolutionary ancestors put their shoulders together, touch elbows and march in a solid phalanx to the polls next November and consign to the tomb the dead carcasses of the old parties, whose souls have long been resting in the bosoms of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, but whose bodies yet cumber the ground and whose stench ascends to high heaven.

Democracy in New York.

Democratic editors have recently had much to say about Populism in Colorado.

Suppose we take one of their strong holds and ask them to defend the way they govern it.

Take New York city. It is democratic from top to bottom. They hold every place of power from governor and mayor down to scavenger and street sweeper.

How do they govern the imperial city of the Union?

How do they administer law in that great metropolis of civilization and Christianity?

In a manner which disgraces human nature, defies justice and mocks God. They plunder the business men of \$40,000,000 per year to fatten a horde of ward heelers, political parasites, bums, thugs, repeaters, shoulder hitters and election manipulators.

They levy blackmail upon all trades and professions.

Their police "stand in" with criminals and force tribute from the innocent in return for "protection."

Their judges aid them in stealing election returns and in wringing money out of honest tradesmen who have committed no crime save that they refuse to join Tammany.

In the judicial investigation now going on in New York it has been proved that the democracy of New York has committed every crime known to human depravity; that the democratic sway in New York has debauched every branch of the public service, and turned the machinery of government into a mere instrument of political greed to extort money out of the people.

Before our democratic friends get too much engrossed with "Populism in Colorado," we advise them to read up on "democracy in New York." Dr. Parkhurst is good authority upon the subject.

He can tell them all about Tammany—that association of democratic bootlickers which controls national conventions, dictates policies for southern democracy; takes a bribe of a million from a Broadway street car company, and a tribute of \$5 from a wretched peanut seller who dares not go without Tammany "protection."

Why is it that the boards of trade have nothing to say against "democracy in New York?"

Simply because the Tammany leaders are the subsidized allies of the money power.

Wall street "buys its peace" from Tammany; pays roundly for it, but having paid the tribute, gets value received in loyal service.

Wall street never yet started game that the Tammany tiger did not help to pull it down.

Whenever the money power goes on the warpath the Tammany braves fall into line.—People's Party Paper.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

Strong Points of the Postmaster General's Annual Report.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF POLICY.

One Day's Business. Abuses Connected With Second-Class Matter, So-Called Serials, Worthless Advertising Sheets, Legitimate Periodicals Should be Free.

The policy outlined by Mr. Bissell, the postmaster general, in his annual report, is thus briefly stated:

"In general," he says, "I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter so as to place the postoffice department immediately upon a self sustaining basis. Second, avoid expensive experiments like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc.; develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz:

"(A)—Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it.

"(B)—Accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law.

"(C)—Quicken railroad transportation.

"(4)—Revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service, and reclassify clerks in postoffices, and,

"(5)—Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from the classified service, as recommended in the last annual report."

Under the caption of "Abuses Connected With Second-Class Matter," Mr. Bissell states that, advertisers, book publishers and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of what constitutes matter of the second class by sending out their advertisements and publications under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of the lower rate of postage. He has discovered that the abuse has grown so great that it now costs the government eight times as much to carry second-class matter as the revenue derived from it. The volume of second-class business grew from 143,000,000 pounds in 1888 to 356,000,000 pounds in 1893, more than doubling in six years.

"Of course," said Mr. Bissell, "no one can believe that such an increase is legitimate," and he adds that it is estimated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, out of about 451,000,000 pounds of mail matter of all classes carried, 299,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, went under the second-class rates, leaving a net loss to the government in its transportation of \$10,973,000.

"The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are generally known as serial paper-covered books. They are in no sense serial, however, except in name, being usually given some such general designation as the "Fireside Series," "The Detective Library," or some title of like character. They are nothing but books, pure and simple, each one distinct in itself. They, in fact, differ in no respect from other books except to a large extent in the lack of literary merit and in having always paper coverings—it is an utter absurdity. They possess not one of the characteristics prescribed by law for the ascertainment of second-class matter.

Under this general head are classed also worthless "advertising sheets," "house organs," "bogus trade papers" and sample copies.

During the last six years the Postoffice Department has accepted for entry 24,304 new publications purporting to be of the second-class. According to a prominent newspaper directory the net increase of newspapers and periodicals during the same time was 3,747, or 15 per cent, of the number of entries. Commenting on these figures, the Postmaster-General says:

"Assuming the directory's statement to be correct, it appears that about 85 per cent. of the periodicals entered through the department are ephemeral, and it is reasonable to assume that their circulation, when in existence, consists mainly of sample copies.

Mr. Bissell, after recommending the limitation of the second-class rate to legitimate newspapers and periodicals, says:

"Periodicals of magazines. I believe that one year's experience under such limitations with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodicals or magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of any cost."

Some idea of the vast operations of our postal service may be gathered from this record of an average day's business as follows: Number of stamps manufactured, 8,300,000; number of envelopes manufactured, 1,800,000; number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; number of pieces mailed, 15,700,000; number of letters mailed, 7,400,000; number of pieces of mail matter distributed and redistributed by railway postal clerks, 27,500,000; number pieces handled in dead letter office, 24,000; daily transactions in money order business, \$1,000,000; daily expenses, \$231,100.

The deficiency in postal revenues ending June 30, 1894, was \$9,243,935. The total revenues derived was \$73,089,497, and the expenditures \$84,333,414. For the current fiscal year Mr. Bissell estimates that the expenditures will amount to \$90,399,485, leaving the estimated deficiency of \$5,971,736, and his estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, places expenditures at \$91,059,283 and the deficiency at only \$4,151,876.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 6, 1894.

ALABAMA.

Alabama is in many respects a great state. We have a delightful climate, fertile soil, large mineral deposits and an energetic, pushing population. There is however one great drawback, our elections are a farce, and a disgrace to the state; ballot box thieves are elected to office, and bigger thief bigger the office that is given him, by the band of political robbers that infest our great commonwealth. There is no doubt but this state of affairs in regard to our elections has driven millions of dollars of capital from the state, and is likely to keep them from investing their money here; for there is only one step from a republic to a monarchy and that is the invasion of the sanctity of the ballot box, and destroying the elective franchise. The inauguration of Wm. C. Oates, on December 1st is the last peaceable inauguration of a man counted in by ballot box stuffers that will ever be witnessed, in this state. The honest intelligent and patriotic citizens of Alabama, have set the seal of condemnation on ballot box thieves and their beneficiaries; and the old guard who have heretofore voted dead negroes, and pointer dogs to overturn the votes honestly cast by white men in North Alabama, had as well pack their "duds" and move to greener pastures, their avocation in Alabama is gone. The people are aroused all over the state, the legislature would do well to heed public sentiment, and pass an election law that will forever put an end to ballot box manipulators. All honest men are opposed to anarchists and their methods but the man who throws a bomb, and destroys the lives of citizens and their property is an angel compared to the dastardly anarchist, who puts his hands in the ballot box and steals an honest man's vote; one destroys the lives and property of a few citizens while the other undermines the constitution of our country and destroys the very foundations of civil government. Every man who participated whether directly, or indirectly in the frauds in the election in 1892, 1894, by which Capt. Kolb and State ticket were defrauded out of the offices to which they were elected by the qualified voters of this state is to all intent and purposes, an anarchist, a traitor to every principal of right and an enemy to the civil civilization of the age.

Cleveland favors the Baltimore plan of banking because it gives the banks absolute control of the currency, and they only have to deposit 30 per cent as a guarantee fund; now they have to deposit bonds to the full amount.

The populist party doubled its vote in the recent election; the republican party held their own; but the organized democracy was literally wiped off the face of the earth.

In the recent election in Birmingham, the reform ticket won by a handsome majority, the machine and its henchmen are in a bad row for stumps.

The Supreme court of Alabama has said in numerous decisions that fraud vitiates all contracts, that is true, Oates is badly vitiated.

The money question is getting too big to be kept down by designing politicians.

If Wm. C. Oates is an honest man he will demand of the legislature, a contest law.

Cleveland's message shows that he is in favor of whatever the banks want.

Oates admits that there was fraud, but claims it was on both sides.

Are you a gold bug? If so bow down and worship Cleveland.

A crisis has been reached in Ala-

GOVERNOR KOLB.

On the 1st Capt. R. F. Kolb was sworn in as the governor of Alabama. He did not come up Dexter Avenue escorted by the military, but he came like Thos. Jefferson when he took the oath as President of the United States. A large concourse of people witnessed the ceremonies. He and the others on the state ticket except, the Hon. S. M. Adams and T. K. Jones, took the oath of office in Justice Powell's office. They then proceeded to the Capitol and Gov. Jones refused to allow Capt. Kolb to make his inaugural address in side the Capitol grounds, so they repaired just outside, when he delivered the following speech:

Capt. Kolb—friends and Fellow Citizens: As arranged by a committee of our friends of the Legislature, and some of our outside friends last night in a caucus, the program for today was that this ceremony should take place at the foot of the Capitol Building. We were there this morning for the purpose of carrying out this program. I have been informed by Governor Jones himself that if it was attempted there, I would be arrested, and in order to avoid any conflict, I have come here in the street under the broad canopy of heaven, to say what I have to say to the people.

I desire to say in advance, that myself and four others of the State ticket have already taken the oath of office, and been sworn in down in the city by the proper officers, and I come up here merely for the purpose of speaking to you. Now, my friends, I am not here as has been charged by the organized press of Alabama, for the purpose of exciting your passions, nor are we here for advising and unlawful proceedings. After the action of our State convention, which was held in this city on Nov. 12, I deemed it my duty to issue an address to the people of Alabama. That address has been made public through the press of the State, and you are all familiar with it. I honestly believe, and you believe, and it was the unanimous sentiment expressed by our State convention, that on the 6th day of August last I received a large majority of the legal votes casts for Governor of this State. By frauds of the grossest character the title to this office has been conferred upon Col. Oates. He will today add insult to injury by accepting the highest office in the gift of the people, by frauds on the law and my friends, well knowing at the same time that it is bestowed upon him by the fraudulent acts of the party officials controlling the polls. I would indeed be an ingrate if I failed here today to protest in the strongest language I command in behalf of two thirds of the white people of Alabama, and of nearly all the colored people too, against such unlawful usurpation.

As outlined in my address to the people, I proposed to take the oath of office, which I have already done, and be sworn in as Governor of the State of Alabama. It is the ballot which gives the right to the office under the laws of Alabama, but that right has been suspended by fraudulent election returns, and the right to this highest office in your gift has been fraudulently conferred upon Col. Oates. I took this oath of office simply to emphasize our feeling against these usurpations and frauds, and promise you I will use all legal efforts at my command to set aside the fraudulent election returns by which he claims the office of Governor. If a fair and honest contest law is passed by our present General Assembly, that would settle all the trouble and be satisfactory to all the people, and satisfactory to myself. If this act of justice is denied us, and denied you, then we will make an appeal to the general government of the United States confidently relying on the justice of our cause, and that in the end right will triumph, and a true Republican form of government will be guaranteed to our people.

Now in conclusion, let me thank one and all of you for coming out here to-day. Some of you have come a long ways from your homes, when you could ill afford the expense.

I advise moderation. I am not here to advise any unlawful proceedings. Let us be peaceable and justice and right will reign in Alabama. (Applause)

Dr. Gratton B. Crowe of Perry county: Friends and Fellow citizens:—Perhaps many of you I have

never met. Crowe is my name. They call me an anarchist over Alabama, and I am one. If opposition to ballot box thieves makes an anarchist of me, thank God I am an anarchist. I want to give all of you a little advice this morning. Be peaceable. Be quiet. Leave the matter in the hands of your Governor Kolb. Do not commit any overt act by which these usurpers, these infernal scoundrels, can take advantage of you. Be calm, be quiet and leave it to the leaders. Leave it to your Governor and settle this matter.

In conclusion let me say, this evening in Warren Reese's office, I would like to meet every man who is here, who will join me in getting up a company of volunteers to back our Governor Kolb. Good bye.

THE ELECTION.

As the election returns come in the Populists vote appears more satisfactory. The aggregate vote of 1892 was about 1,042,000, while so far as can be judged from the returns up to date the aggregate vote at the recent elections will reach 2,200,000. This shows a gain of more than 100 per cent which ought to satisfy the most sanguine since it is the aggregate vote which discloses the growth of a party. In 1890 the Peoples party received less than 300,000 votes. In 1892 this vote had grown to 1,042,000, while in 1894 it has reached 2,200,000. Imagine what will be the result in 1896 if this growth is continued. When the returns are all in and a careful analysis made it will be found that the real Populist vote has increased in every state, Kansas and Colorado not excepted. The defeat in Kansas may be charged principally to the settlement of Oklahoma and the drought. Thousands of Populists from Kansas and Nebraska went to Oklahoma to get cheap land and begin life anew out of debt. There were many also who abandoned their farms because of financial ruin and drifted to other sections. Mr. Simpson, whose district adjoins Oklahoma, was defeated for these reasons alone. The Democrats who to some extent had voted the reform ticket deserted it almost to a man. This desertion together with the emigration brought about the Populist defeat which would have been a victory had either of these not occurred. In Colorado thousands of miners and operators who were generally Populists were compelled to leave the state on account of the mines closing down. Thousands more were coerced by the the Business Men's League and money interests. This together with the unpopularity of Gov. Waite wrought the disaster. The legislature is very close being Republican by only seven on joint ballot which means the defeat of Senator Walcott. In the East surprising gains have been made. The South has disclosed a wonderful re-action which threatens the entire destruction of the Democratic party. We have five Senators now to which will be added one from North Carolina, making six certain, with a prospect of having another from South Carolina. In the House we have one each from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Alabama, and Texas, together with five from North Carolina, making eleven in all who will be given certificates of election. We shall contest in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, and probably in Tennessee and North Carolina. Out of these contests we should get not less than twenty two members, which will give us all told over thirty Congressmen. Nothing but words of encouragement and determination is heard on all sides. While some good men have fallen for the time, there has been some good men elected to fill their places. Taken as a whole, the People's party is the only one that can point with pride to the methods and results of election.—Watchman.

Notice No. 15,419.
Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 31, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on December 26th, 1894, viz: Rebecca J. Miller, formerly May, Homestead No. 21193, for the NW 1/4 of Section 4 Tp. 24 north of Range 14 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rufus McLeod, Asa Robertson, Emory Barber, Clint Self, All of Shelby Springs, Ala.
H. PENCELL, Register.

If you want the news subscribe for The Advocate, only one dollar a year.

We wish to call the attention of our readers, who wish to take a great national paper, great in every department, to the American Nonconformist.

No Populist paper has so many able correspondents, or so large a circulation. And its success is deserved, as no expense is spared to make it the best, most readable paper in the country. The fraud and rascality (winked at and unpublished by the old party papers), unearthed and exposed by its Washington correspondents during the last session of congress was a revelation to every honest man. Its scathing and fearless editorials are a terror to evil doers. Every one of our readers who wishes the news of the whole Populist movement should subscribe for this great paper. Price \$1.00 a year. Send direct to Indianapolis, Ind. Sample copy sent upon request.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5,000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$30.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.
E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading. The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week. Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address: STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2263, New York N. Y. Please mention this paper.

LADIES!!!

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to repay us for our trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at low price is "WOMAN", a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin, and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, out to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

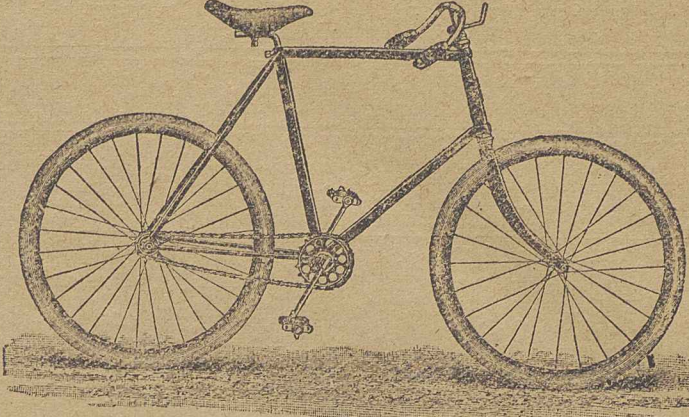
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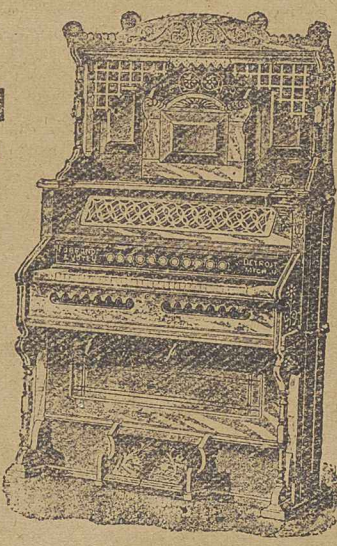
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E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

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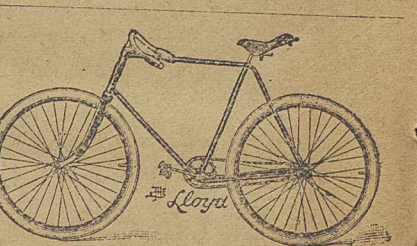
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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 6, 1894.

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Foreign Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. P. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

J. D. Hardy, of Calera, was in the city Monday.

W. W. Albright, visited Birmingham Tuesday.

J. W. M. Page, paid Birmingham a flying visit this week.

Mrs. T. P. Roberts of Sylacauga visited relatives here last week.

J. T. Leeper and H. E. Reynolds visited Montgomery last Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Nelson, of Anniston, is visiting relatives in the city this week.

The "Negro" Minstrel Monday night from Shelby was lightly attended.

Mr. Gordon DuBose, spent a short while Friday in Atlanta on business.

Measrs. P. T. Pitts and Amos Glaze, of Harpersville, were in the city Friday.

Miss Ocie Pilgreen, of Calera, spent several days of last week at the Central.

Cadet Ed Parker came over from Howard College to spend Thanksgiving with his fathers family.

Miss Lillian Upshaw, of Talladega Springs visited relatives and friends in our town last week.

J. P. Adams has moved into the Smith house recently vacated by Mr. Joe Tinney, on east college street.

Misses Eloise Bell and Isla Averette, of Shelby, spent Saturday and Sunday with their friend Miss Lelia Parker.

Miss Imogene Cooper, of the Columbiana Fitting School, spent Thanksgiving day with her mother at Shelby Springs.

John Leeper, Jr. went to Montgomery Thanksgiving day to see the match game of foot ball between Auburn and Tuscaloosa.

Prof. T. K. Roberts left last Wednesday for Columbia, Tenn., to arrange the preliminaries for his departure to China as a Missionary.

Porter & Co., has received the contract to build a six room dwelling for W. R. A. Milner on Montgomery ave.

MARRIED: At the residence of the brides father T. W. Tinney, on the 29th inst. Mr. Robert Farr and Miss Martha Tinney, Justice B. L. Moore, officiating.

MARRIED: At the residence of the brides father, P. N. Gilbert, J. P. officiating, Miss Lutessey Kendrick to Mr. Elzevan Harless on the 18th day of November 1894. The Advocate extends congratulations.

MARRIED: On the 28th inst. Mr. John E. Brasher and Miss Angeline A. Moore, at the residence of the brides father, Justice P. N. Gilbert officiating. The Advocate wishes the happy couple success and happiness.

The Advocate is in great need of money, our expenses are nearly fifty dollars per month and we have collected five dollars for subscription in the last two months; we can not run the paper unless our subscribers will pay up, and at once. If you are indebted to the Advocate come and settle at once.

MARRIED: At the residence of the brides parents on the 28th, of Nov. Miss Rachel Atkinson to Mr. John Martin of South Carolina. Rev. George Crumpton officiating. The Groom is said to be a responsible man having served as county surveyor. The bride and groom never met until the date of marriage, their courtship was entirely by correspondence. The Advocate extends congratulations.

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Literary Society.

The last session of the C. L. S. held at the residence of J. K. Milner on Friday night, Nov. 30th, was presided over by the vice president, Miss Luella Teague, the president having been called away by urgent business.

The following very interesting and entertaining programme was observed:

Opening song By Society
Prayer " Chaplin
Quotations " Society
Recitation Miss G. Cromwell
Hunting a mouse E. B. Paul
Recitation Miss E. Nelson
Select Reading Miss L. Brasher
Recitation Miss E. Milstead
Recitation Clifton Anchors
Music Miss C. Wimpee
News Report W. M. Calohan

The following officers were elected, at this meeting, for the next official term of the Society: C. E. Greek, President, E. B. Paul Vice President, Eugene LaTaste Chaplin, T. K. Roberts Critic, Horace Hammonds Recording Secretary, John S. Leeper Jr. Corresponding Secretary, Misses Fannie Longshore and Ida O'Hara Censors.

The officers will enter upon their respective duties at the next meeting of the Society, and will, doubtless continue the Society in its onward march. This Society is already, one of the largest and grandest organization of its kind, and still there is more beyond.

Those assigned parts for the Christmas entertainment are working faithfully, so we may anticipate an enjoyable time on the night of the 21st.

E. B. Paul Cor. Sec.

To Teachers of Public Schools.

Please remember that your contracts must be filed in time, do not hold them back, and bring contracts and quarterly reports together on pay day, and expect to get your pay. The school money is not kept by county Supt. but is drawn from the state treasurer at end of the quarter on a Pay Roll made out from the contracts on file.

In writing for information enclose a postal, you have no idea how much postage is taxed on the county Supt. Again, you will note upon the face of the license which you hold that the school board has endorsed you as to good moral character. Now if there be any case in which the Board has been misled in this endorsement, and you are addicted to intemperance or other immoral habits, I trust that you will be manly enough to at once surrender your certificate to the Board, and not be subjected to the humiliation of having your license revoked. I know well, that in many cases your pay is small, and that your work is wearying, irksome and sometimes annoying, but take courage, throw your whole lives and energies into your professions and strive to make each days work better than the one before. Remember that you have next that of the parent opportunities presented you in the school room and on the play ground, for exerting influence for good and leaving an impress upon the world for morality, that will be more lasting than time, and a far better passport at the gate of Heaven than gold or silver.

Very Respectfully,
T. A. Huston.

Hymeneal.

On the 27th day of November 1894, Mr. M. O. Stone and Miss Emma B. Farr were married at the residence of the brides father by Justice P. N. Gilbert. The Advocate wishes the happy couple all the pleasure and happiness possible in this life.

Dec. 7th 1894. All parties bought trees from Downer & Bros. Nursery's Fair View Ky., will please call at once and receive them.

Oblige.
J. H. Brown

FOR SALE OR RENT. The James B. Casper plantation on Clear Prong Creek, Shelby county, Ala.

Apply to Lane & White, Birmingham, Ala.

All parties indebted to the Advocate who fail to pay, or make satisfactory arrangements by the 1st of December will be placed in the hands of a collector.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for

at a large variety of those cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the best. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the

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but we guarantee every one, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, needles, etc.

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Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our own sake, and if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will win you.

Yellowleaf Snaps.

Health very good. Crops are gathered and people seem glad to get a rest.

School has commenced at the Mooney school house with Miss Laura Davis for teacher, she is getting on nicely with about 20 pupils. Miss Davis is from Eastonville Ala., and is a highly esteemed young lady.

Mrs. Dora Phillips returned home from a pleasant visit to relatives on Four Mile last Sunday. Mr. Walter Lester, was up to see his girl last Sunday, come again Walter we are always glad to see you.

Mrs. S. R. Thomas and children returned to their home in Bessemer, from a pleasant visit to her parents Dr. Farr and wife.

Mr. Clay Fulton from Saginaw, was through the country last week looking after land for Morris & Co. We are glad to see our old friend.

Mr. Wilson Blackburn is in our community again, we wish him a pleasant stay.

On last Tuesday night Mr. M. O. Stone and Miss Emma Farr, were united in holy wedlock. Mr. Stone is one of our leading young men, Miss Farr is one of yellowleaf's fairest young ladies.

Wednesday night Mr. J. E. Brasher and Miss Angeline Moore were made one in the most graceful manner possible. Miss Moore is a daughter of J. and L. Moore and is also one of Yellowleaf's belles. We congratulate Mr. Brasher on winning her, and Miss Moore the same as Mr. Brasher is a highly esteemed young man. We extend our congratulations to the happy couple, wish them all the happiness and pleasure through their future life.

Mr. Robert Farr, son of Dr. Farr on last Thursday morning went to Columbiana, to claim his bride, Miss Martha Tinney of Columbiana, while we think Columbiana, has lost, Yellowleaf, has gained. We extend our best wishes to the happy pair.

Success.
Farmer Girl.

Saginaw Dots.

Health very good at present. One tale of cotton pays about twenty dollars on our old mortgage debts.

Mr. James Vost of Monterello, made the valley and hills ting with a pack of hounds after a fox the other night. Come again Jim you get them when we don't get a trail.

We are sorry to hear of the misfortune of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fulton's little child getting burned the other day and died yesterday from the effect of it, and the mother had her hands burned very badly in the time of it.

Mr. J. E. Morris and others from Birmingham spent Thanksgiving day in Saginaw a bird hunting.

Jesse Smith of Longview went off democratic a few days ago. The democrats are on a boom.

Mr. John Farrell of Yellowleaf, spent a few days of last week with his brother in the city.

Prof. Thomas Farrell accompanied by his brother John paid a flying visit to Birmingham, Saturday.

Miss Gastara Farrell of Yellowleaf entered Saginaw high school Monday. Our school is progressing very fast. The smallest student has already said that he was going to make a president.

Mr. J. V. Adams has almost completed his store house which will be a great improvement to the city of Longview.

Benjamin.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to
A. P. Longshore.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Alabama, I, A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbiana, on Tuesday the 11th day of December 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described: The W of SW 1/4 Sec. 4 T. 21 R. 1 E. E of SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 5 T. 21 R. 1 E. and E of NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 9 T. 21 R. 1 E., all situated in the county of Shelby, State of Alabama. This 20th day Nov. 1894.

A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased.

NEW HOME

but we guarantee every one, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, needles, etc.

Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our own sake, and if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will win you.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Orange, Mass., 22 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW HOME

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Orange, Mass., 22 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.
In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian.	4:45 a. m.
" York.	5:57 a. m.
" Demopolis.	7:02 a. m.
" Uniontown.	7:48 a. m.
" Marion June.	8:30 a. m.
Arrive Selma.	9:00 a. m.
Leave " "	9:10 a. m.
" Calera.	11:20 a. m.
" Talladega.	12:52 p. m.
" Anniston. 8:15 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
" Jacksonville 8:55 a. m.	2:27 p. m.
" Piedmont 9:35 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Arrive Rome. 11:55 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Leave Rome.	4:30 p. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June.	6:27 p. m.
" Chattanooga.	7:10 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	5:45 p. m.
" Ooltowah June.	6:32 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland.	7:00 p. m.
" Knoxville.	10:00 p. m.
" Bristol.	4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol.	11:30 p. m.
" Knoxville.	7:45 a. m.
" Cleveland.	10:30 a. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June.	11:03 a. m.
Leave Chattanooga.	8:15 a. m.
" Ooltowah June.	8:55 a. m.
Arrive Rome.	10:46 a. m.
Leave Rome. 4:00 p. m.	10:55 a. m.
Ar. Piedmont. 8:22 p. m.	12:10 p. m.
" Jacksonville 7:03 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
" Anniston. 7:45 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
" Talladega.	2:18 p. m.
" Calera.	3:50 p. m.
" Selma.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Selma.	6:15 p. m.
Ar. Marion June.	6:46 p. m.
" Uniontown.	7:22 p. m.
" Demopolis.	8:07 p. m.
" York.	9:09 p. m.
" Meridian.	10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undersigned.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.; L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala.; C. H. Hudson, Gen. Mgr., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery & Eufrasia Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes Receivers.

Savannah & Western R.R. H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry, Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p.m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R. Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Sheehan, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

Are You a Woman

Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine

of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language." 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories

and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

NEW HOME

but we guarantee every one, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instructions, needles, etc.

Write for Our New Price List.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our own sake, and if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will win you.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Orange, Mass., 22 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW HOME

A NEW FIRM!

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We have decided to change our business, and from this date

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price!

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT

LAST WELL

CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several

1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the

World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection

of seeds. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those

great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have

experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judg-

A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAWYER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac H. Suggs, of Greenville, Pitt Co., a man who has been on the edge of eternity and whose life had been measured by minutes.

"It has been twenty-two years since I became a resident of this town," said Col. Suggs in telling his story to a reporter; "even then the first symptoms of Gravel were asserting themselves but were slight. Gradually, however, my disease developed, and fight it as I would it seemed to gain a stronger foothold day by day until my misery was complete. For sixteen years I never knew what it was to be free from pain, not pain as an ordinary man thinks of it, but agonizing, excruciating, unendurable pain. Tortured from head to foot, at times thrown into spasms when it would require the united strength of four men to hold me until I was supplied with stimulants and opiates. I could not sit, lie or stand any longer, not even the shortest time. Sleep went out of the question unless brought about by the strongest stimulants or opiates. Oh, how many, many times have I thought of putting an end to that life of suffering. But then my mind would revert to my wife, my children, my home, and I would restrain my hand with the hope that some other means of escape would be offered. I searched the archives of medicine for relief. Doctors were consulted, lithia waters, mineral waters, drugs, opiates and stimulants of all sorts were tried without avail. Why, I sent clear to the West Indies for medicine and yet the result was the same.

"I kept at my work as long as I could but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why, I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and I waited for the last strand of life to snap.

"It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had and yet he had been cured. I think what that little word meant to me—CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthy child, sound, calm and peaceful. My appetite came back and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which before to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of 10 years I felt like a new man every day without fatigue.

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Suggs' case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, scurvy, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

As Near as the Artists Get.
"Pa is general's brave men?" asked Johnny of his father. "Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer. "Then why does artists always make pictures of 'em standing on a hill three miles away, looking at the battle through an opera glass?"

J. H. McGuire, Esq.

A Lawyer Says
I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla of great benefit for Spring lassitude and that dull, sleepy, heavy tired feeling, that crept over me like a

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
vampire. Hood's gave me entire relief and I am sure "Hood's" being tried." J. H. McGuire, Attorney, Fayette, Alabama. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. &c.

"What's there?
Things
For the
Cook, sir?"

Nethinks it is
some

Heckers
Buckwheat

For the morrow's
breakfast.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by Druggists.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Eleventh Day.

SENATE.—A number of local bills passed, but none of general application.

HOUSE.—The special joint committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate, relative to joint rules to govern both houses reported that rule 4 be "No bill shall be introduced into either house for the creation of any corporation, not educational, eleemosynary or religious, in its purpose, by any special act of the General Assembly of Alabama, unless a receipt from the treasurer evidencing the payment of the fee or license required by law accompanies such bill. Adopted.

Resolution providing for any necessary assistance to the Clerk of the House was reported on favorably by the Rules Committee and adopted.

The resolution that the clerk of the Committee on Local Legislation also serve the Penitentiary and Criminal Administration Committee was reported back favorably and adopted.

Resolution by Mr. Willett that the Committee on Penitentiary and Criminal Administration be allowed to visit the convict farm at Speigler's and the convict mines at Pratt City and Coalburg and that the time for making such visit shall be designated by the chairman of the respective committees. This resolution was reported to the Rules Committee who afterwards reported it back to the House with an amendment to increase the committee to five from the House and three from the Senate. Mr. John also amended by adding the penitentiary proper to be visited. The amendments and resolution were adopted.

Nine local bills were passed.

Twelfth Day.

SENATE.—A resolution appropriating \$100 to pay expenses incident to the inauguration was passed.

HOUSE.—A number of local bills were passed. Of bills offered we note the following as of general interest:

340. To extend the provisions of the law for the relief of Confederate soldiers. It provides that any person who by reason of sickness, ignorance or other cause failed to secure the benefits thereof shall have until the last day of June, 1895, to present the written application to the probate judge of the county in which he resides, as provided in said act, for the year or years in which he has so failed, and upon filing and approval of the same shall be entitled to receive his pro rata share of funds therein provided for such year or years.

349. Provides that hereafter peddlers in a one-horse vehicle shall pay a license of \$40, in a two-horse wagon \$50 and on foot \$15. Where they have musical performers along the license shall be \$100. The bill provides that peddlers of tinware, stoneware, wood-ware or leather goods shall be exempt from license. A named soldier or any one incompetent by reason of some physical defect to do manual labor can also be exempted from paying peddler's license at the option of the probate judge.

356. Proposes that all solicitors appointed by the state shall receive \$2500 salary, provided their fees amount to that much or more, but in the event they do not amount to that much their pay shall be the amount of the fees so earned.

The following committee of five was appointed with a committee of the Senate to investigate the present road laws and their operation in the various counties of the state and report the result of their investigations: Messrs. McCluskey, Fulton, Hill, Brown of Russell and Patton.

332. To amend section 4701 of the code, provides that an officer serving a writ shall be entitled to \$1 for such and to 5 cents per mile for going and returning, to be proved by his own oath. For issuing and serving subpoenas the officers shall be entitled to same fees as in other cases. For having an examination the probate judge is entitled to \$3.

Thirteenth Day.

The two houses in separate sessions today re-elected Senator John T. Morgan to the United States Senate. Tomorrow in joint session the result will be announced, and Senator Morgan's election will be officially announced.

In the house Mr. John of Jefferson placed Senator Morgan's name in nomination without eulogy. Mr. Manning of Clay nominated Mr. Warren Reese, Sr., of this city. The vote in the house stood: Morgan 61, Reese 34. The vote was attended with no excitement whatever. It was strictly a party vote.

SENATE.—Several bills were offered and referred.

HOUSE.—The following bills were read the third time and passed:

53. To amend subdivision 5 of section 699 of the code.

57. To amend section 1810 of the code and to repeal section 1811 of the code. (With substitute.)

59. To amend section 3471 and 3472 of the code and rule 62 of chancery practice.

62. To prevent the printing, publishing, selling, offering to sell or otherwise disposing of books, pamphlets or tracts containing a history of any man properly known as an outlaw.

86. To require the production of books and writings in actions at law.

87. To regulate exceptions to the giving or refusal of charges asked in writing.

101. To provide for the service of legal process on domestic corporations, having no officer or agent within the state, on whom process can be served.

106. To amend subdivision 3 of section 2801 of the code.

112. To amend section 2 of an act entitled an act to prevent frauds being perpetrated by directors and managing officers of corporations on the stockholders or bondholders thereof, approved December 10, 1892. (With amendments.)

Fourteenth Day.

SENATE.—The house joint resolution in regard to a committee to visit the state convict camps was adopted.

Also, a committee to codify the laws. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Sayre, from the joint committee to arrange for the inauguration ceremonies, reported as follows:

That the inauguration take place on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1894.

The resolution fixed a program of proceedings for the inauguration. The report of the committee was concurred in.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The senate then took a recess and repaired to the hall of the house of representatives, where the result of the ballot for United States Senator on yesterday was announced. (See house proceedings.)

SPECIAL ORDER.

On returning to its chambers the senate took up the special order.

Joint resolution proposing amendment of section 2 of article XI of the constitution—the amendment providing for local taxation for school purposes. The vote on it was 19 for to 12 against. Failing a two-thirds majority the resolution was lost.

A local bill, to repeal an act to provide for the election of County Superintendents of Education as far as the same relates to Bibb county, was passed. The senate then adjourned until Friday morning.

HOUSE.—Two messages from the governor were received.

The Recording Secretary Harvey E. Jones communicated the approval by the governor of the following house bills: 1, 7, 8, 70 and 20.

A memorial from the city council and mayor of Anniston was received, asking that steps be taken to secure a full representative exhibit by this state at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta.

House bill 148.—To regulate granting of teachers certificates by literary colleges and other schools, was tabled.

JOINT SESSION.

At the hour of 12 the senate was ushered into the house. Senator Austill acted as president pro tem of the senate and took his seat with the speaker.

The secretary of the senate read that part of the senate journal which covered the election of United States Senator. The proceedings showed that Senator John T. Morgan had received twenty-two votes and Warren S. Reese nine. The journal of the house on the same subject was read, which showed that Senator Morgan had received sixty-one votes and Warren S. Reese thirty-five.

The acting president, Senator Austill, therefore declared Senator John T. Morgan United States Senator to succeed himself, he having received a majority of the votes of the joint assembly.

The senate then retired.

The special order for memorial exercises over the death of the late Hon. P. S. Holt was taken up, and after the delivery of eulogies by the deceased by several members of the house, as a further mark of respect to his memory, adjourned to Friday at 10 a. m.

GEORGIA'S GREAT STATESMAN.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, Lays Down Life's Burden.

Just as a great proud ship lifts anchor and sails away to sea did the strong soul of Hon. Joseph E. Brown glide away from the shores of life upon the unknown waters whose harbor is Eternal Rest, at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

It was at his home in the city of Atlanta, surrounded by family and friends, the splendid life that had come triumphant through struggle and storm ended amid beautiful calm. It was near the meridian of a perfect day, in the evening of a life rich with honors and achievements—a life that left its impress on history.

Joseph E. Brown was born in Pickens, S. C., April 15, 1821. At 15 years his family moved to Georgia. He taught school at Canton, Ga., and was afterwards admitted to practice law in 1845.

In 1855 he was elected circuit judge, and in 1857 became governor on the democratic ticket. He was re-elected by increased majorities in 1859, 1861 and 1863. He was an active secessionist, and captured Fort Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, in 1861, sixteen days after his state seceded.

At the conclusion of the war he was confined in prison. On his release he resigned the governorship and went to Washington, from which visit he returned in 1866, and advised his people to accept the terms of the reconstruction. This made him unpopular, but he stuck to his position, and in 1868 supported General Grant and was a defeated candidate for senator the same year. After his defeat he was appointed chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

He was elected state senator to succeed Senator John B. Gordon, who resigned in 1880. In 1884 he was re-elected without an opposing vote for the term ending in 1891. He acted with the democrats since 1872.

Cotton Compress Cremated.

The Birmingham compress, together with about 1500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

It was about 9:30 o'clock when the fire was first discovered, and by 10:30 the compress, sheds, floors and all the machinery were destroyed, and 1500 bales of cotton were either burned or so badly damaged as to make almost a total loss.

The compress was located between Morris avenue and the railroad, tracks and Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. It was owned by the Birmingham Compress company, a recently organized corporation, and capitalized at \$25,000. Mr. L. T. Bradford was the principal stockholder, and associated with him was Mr. Eugene Enslin. A new shed had recently been built at a cost of between \$2000 and \$3000.

The compress was valued at between \$27,000 and \$28,000 and had \$50,000 insurance on it.

Whitcaps Convicted.

In the United States court Thursday the six whitcaps who outraged and cruelly whipped old man Thurman and his wife and daughter in Gilmer county, Ga., were convicted. Five more arrests were made from Murray county. The court officers seem disposed to make good their threats to clean out the white caps from North Georgia.

Princess Bismark Dead.

Princess Bismark died at Vargin at 5:40 Tuesday morning. Her elder son, Count Robert Bismark, arrived at Vargin Monday evening in obedience to a summons, and other members of the family were on the way there.

Pensioners for 1895.

The sub-committee on appropriations has accepted the estimates of Pension Commissioner Lockwood and the pension bill for the next fiscal year will be framed accordingly, appropriating \$141,381,570.

GRAND WEDDING BELLS.

Formal Marriage of Czar Nicholas III of Russia;

WITH FAIR PRINCESS ALIX.

The Day Opens in Gloom, But the Glad Sunshine Breaks Through the Clouds at Evening and Glides the Scene With Gorgeous Colorings. The Crowds are Orderly.

The wedding day broke cloudy and cheerless. Troops headed by bands of music, were on the march from all directions at an early hour and occupied all the avenues of access to the winter palace, massing it at strong force in

Alexander Platis and on Palace Quay, in front of the palace, where the marriage of Czar Nicholas III and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt was to take place.

"A salute of twenty guns announced that the groom had started from Autehoff palace and some dozen closed carriages whirled swiftly along the route to the winter palace amid the incessant cheers of the populace. The czar and attendants arrived there at 10 o'clock. In St. George's hall were assembled a council of the empire of the foreign ambassadors and imperial ministers and their wives. In the concert hall were the grand mistress of the court and the ladies of honor.

Princess Alix, her train borne by four court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the grand chamberlain, entered the hall. She wore a jeweled crown and robe of white broadcloth silk.

Little Frank had been teasing his father to buy him a pony. At last his papa said: "If I were to buy you a pony, Frank, you wouldn't know what to feed him." "O yes, I would," replied the boy, "I'd feed him horseradish."

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any one of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY, Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and know him to be a reliable and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him to the public.

W. & J. H. K. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. He is Catarrh of the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Notice.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Oculum and Whisker habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Why Put Off
taking medicine until you are sick? You can test a box of Ripans Tablets in the house and at the first signs of a headache or bilious attack a single tablet will relieve you.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pils' Cure—MARY THOMSON, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children (teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c.) a bottle.

Karl's Cough Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

with a mantle of strawberry colored velvet, trimmed with a double row of ermine. As the procession to the cathedral was being formed fifty-one guns were fired from the fortress. The spectacle was one of utmost brilliancy.

When the procession reached the cathedral it was met at the entrance by the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the holy synod and the court clergy, bearing crosses, holy water and sacred books. The metropolitan conducted the czar to his position upon the dais in the center of the chancel. As the emperor took his place the czarina led Princess Alix to him and placed her at his left hand. The czarina took her place at the right of the dais and the marriage service in the orthodox church was begun. The ceremony was of the most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours.

At the conclusion of the congratulations the dismissal was pronounced and the bride and groom and wedding guests returned to the winter palace. The cannons of the fortress fired a salute of thirty-one guns as the ceremony was concluded.

As the bridal party came out of the cathedral the sun broke through the clouds and shone for the first time during the day. The weather had grown much colder, but the sunshine had completely removed the dullness which had pervaded everything out of doors since daybreak. The yellow standards floated out on the stiff breeze from the palace, and in the fortress and around the palace the gaily dressed crowds presented a moving mass of color.

There was no procession in the streets. The crowds were most orderly, and the troops to keep order were without arms.

Services were held in all the churches during the marriage ceremony, and the church bells were rung throughout the day.

Abundance of Corn.

The Manufacturers' Record has copied from advance reports of the United States agricultural department the production of corn in each of the southern states, showing an aggregate increase in the south in 1894 over 1893, of 48,000,000 bushels, making a total production in the south of nearly 600,000,000. There was a gain as compared with 1893 of 1,000,000 bushels in Virginia, 3,000,000 in North Carolina, 8,500,000 in South Carolina, 1,500,000 in Georgia, 6,000,000 in Alabama, 10,000,000 in Mississippi, 2,600,000 in Louisiana, 8,000,000 in Texas, 6,000,000 in Arkansas and 4,400,000 in Tennessee. Owing to the drought and the large decrease in the west, the south has this year produced more than one-third of the total corn crop of the United States.

Knowledge
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists and is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Webster's International Dictionary
The New "Unabridged"

The Best Christmas Gift
A Dictionary of English, Geography, Biography, Fiction, Etc.

Standard of the U. S. Supreme Court, the U. S. Government Printing Office, and of nearly all the Schools. Commended by every State Superintendent of Schools.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

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Better Crops
result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash
to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 60 Nassau Street, New York.

It's a
cold day
for the housekeeper when Pearlina gets left. Take Pearlina from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearlina saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. 283 JAMES FYLE, N. Y.

McELREES
WINE OF CARDUI

THE GREAT
SPIRIT
PLANTED

For Female Diseases.

THE GREAT
SPIRIT
PLANTED

THE GREAT
SPIRIT
PLANTED

THE GREAT
SPIRIT
PLANTED

Jack's Mistake.
Jack was a venturesome little chap. One day he heard at school that Tom Webb's boat had struck the rock under the bridge and was breaking to pieces. Jack wanted to see it, so on his way home he turned off to the railway bridge which crossed the little river just where it was full of rocks. It was a rough and dangerous place. Creeping along, the little boy bent over until his head grew dizzy, and if he hadn't jumped up quickly he certainly would have fallen. And something else would have happened, too, if he had staid there two minutes longer, for he had no sooner got off the bridge than a railway train came rushing along that would have crushed him to death in a moment. But Jack thought he had done a very smart thing. He ran home and at the dinner table boasted that he had been down on the railway bridge and seen Tom Webb's boat among the rocks and had just time to get off when the express came along.

After dinner father took the little boy into his study. He looked so very sober Jack began to feel that something dreadful was coming. Father sat down in his chair, drew the boy up to his side and put his arm around him. "Jack," said he, "you thought you were very brave today, didn't you? But going into danger when there is no need of it is no mark of courage. It is rash and wicked." Then papa stopped, and Jack began to cry, but he never forgot the words of advice that followed: "My dear boy, never try how far you can go in a dangerous place. Always keep on the safe side."—Exchange.

Cross Trails, Ala.
Tetterine has cured me of Tetter which had been tormenting me for five years. Nothing else would give any relief. I have known of many persons using it with same good results. It gives the quickest relief for burns, of anything I ever saw.

Mrs. S. H. HART.
Sent by mail for 50c by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Horseradish.
Little Frank had been teasing his father to buy him a pony. At last his papa said: "If I were to buy you a pony, Frank, you wouldn't know what to feed him." "O yes, I would," replied the boy, "I'd feed him horseradish."

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any one of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY, Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and know him to be a reliable and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him to the public.

W. & J. H. K. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. He is Catarrh of the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Notice.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Oculum and Whisker habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Why Put Off
taking medicine until you are sick? You can test a box of Ripans Tablets in the house and at the first signs of a headache or bilious attack a single tablet will relieve you.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pils' Cure—MARY THOMSON, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children (teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c.) a bottle.

Karl's Cough Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

with a mantle of strawberry colored velvet, trimmed with a double row of ermine. As the procession to the cathedral was being formed fifty-one guns were fired from the fortress. The spectacle was one of utmost brilliancy.

When the procession reached the cathedral it was met at the entrance by the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the holy synod and the court clergy, bearing crosses, holy water and sacred books. The metropolitan conducted the czar to his position upon the dais in the center of the chancel. As the emperor took his place the czarina led Princess Alix to him and placed her at his left hand. The czarina took her place at the right of the dais and the marriage service in the orthodox church was begun. The ceremony was of the most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours.

At the conclusion of the congratulations the dismissal was pronounced and the bride and groom and wedding guests returned to the winter palace. The cannons of the fortress fired a salute of thirty-one guns as the ceremony was concluded.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

NO. 23.

GEORGIA.

MISSISSIPPI for Georgia!

HAVE you heard from Georgia?

THEY are marching through Georgia.

CHARITY is a poor substitute for justice.

Do you see any prosperity hanging around?

THE next fierce gale will give us Georgia.

If this is prosperity, save us from adversity.

Any kind of fusion is simply trafficking for office.

THE more the People's party dies the bigger it gets.

ANYTHING is money only when devalued so by law.

NEW People's party papers are being started every day.

THE more money there is the more happiness we have.

AND now brace yourself for the news from Texas.

SAY, the People's party is dead in Georgia, "don't it?"

THE next time the People's party dies it will carry Georgia.

THE prosperity which was to have "ariv" has not "ariv."

THE People's party is growing faster than it ever did before.

THESE are prosperous times for the men who have the money.

DEMOCRATIC congressmen lie nearly every time their mouths go off.

TOM WATSON will be a member of the next congress. This is official.

THE cuckoo politician's cheek is about as a party with his greed for office.

AFTER the election the democratic party will be dead, but it won't know it.

GREED and grab are the two prominent characteristics of the two old parties.

BOTH old parties are so rotten that they have started to fall of their own weight.

THE best way to get ready for the campaign of 1896 is to organize legions everywhere.

THERE is only one free silver party. That is the party whose representatives vote for free silver.

WHILE the bankers continue to control the currency they will grow richer and the people poorer.

THE democratic people stood on the Chicago platform, but a democratic congress sat down on it.

MAKING "honest dollars" consists in taking the debtor's property and conveying it to the creditor.

THE millionaires are supporting the two old parties, and so are the owners of trusts and corporations.

ONE reason land (dirt) is cheap is because the two old parties are driven to a mud slinging campaign.

THE vote in Watson's district in Georgia says that gentlemen will represent it in the next congress.

HOW LONG has this fight over the tariff been going on? Will somebody tell us? And when will it end?

A SILVER dollar may not be worth but 58 cents, but it will buy twenty pounds of cotton all the same.

ONE of the most difficult things to do nowadays is to give a good reason for voting for either of the old parties.

THE reason the two old parties can't be true to their principles is because they can't serve God and Mammon.

If Bryan of Nebraska wants to go to the senate by the aid of Populist votes, let him get into the Populist party.

HAVE you heard from Georgia? The state was only saved by wholesale fraud perpetrated by the democrats.

If the fool killer wasn't so far behind with his work no man would be allowed to collect interest on what he owes.

THE farmer who is selling his wheat for 40 cents or his cotton for five cents is doing a great deal of hard thinking.

THE democrats of the Third congressional district, in Ohio, have nominated Paul J. Sorg's "barrel" for re-election.

THE burden of all democratic speeches now are efforts to explain why the democratic party is what democratic

EVERY usurer, is supporting one of the other of the old parties. He regards the People's party as his enemy.

THE "honest dollar" by the plutocrat's standard of measure is the dollar that robs the producer of most of his earnings.

THE political freebooters counted nearly 28,000 majority against Kolb of Alabama in seven of the black belt counties.

I AM for free silver—and for Grover Cleveland to veto any free silver bill that congress may pass—Democratic consistency.

THE republican party did just what the money power wanted them to do, and the democratic party is doing the same thing.

THE republican party ought to be thankful to the democratic party for doing the work it wanted done but was afraid to do.

THE man who continues to vote the democratic ticket after all the broken pledges of that party is more of a partizan than a democrat.

OUR present distressed condition was brought on by legislation by both of the old parties. They have been at the helm for thirty years.

It is hard for the tumble bug politicians to maintain a parity between their promises and performances, without a change of ratio.

ACCORDING to democratic evidence there is one thing the senate tariff bill did not protect, and that is the record of the party that passed it.

THE reason the silver democrats (if there are such things) don't join the Populists is they don't think the party is strong enough to give them office.

THE farmer who sells twenty pounds of cotton or three bushels of wheat for a dollar has the consolation of knowing that the dollar is "good."

THE democratic speakers are indorsing the record of their party. That settles it. The only pure democracy there is now is in the People's party.

THE republican party is very ungrateful in denouncing the democratic party for doing the very things it would have done itself had it been in power.

BOTH old parties favor bonds, banks and trusts; otherwise they wouldn't be any bonds, banks and trusts. All of those things are authorized by both old parties.

THE Populists didn't carry Georgia, but they increased their vote to such an extent it sounds the death knell to bourbon democracy in that state and in the south.

IT has frequently been charged by democrats that David B. Hill was not a democrat, but he got the democratic nomination for governor of New York all the same.

SINCE the democratic party has no principles to speak of, it is not strange that the most enthusiastic democrats are the ones who are drawing the largest salaries.

THE funny part of it is that the silver men can't make a speech or an argument in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without falling back on the fiat money basis.

ONE of the difficult things for the old party politicians to do is to make the people believe that prosperity and 5 cent cotton and 40 cent wheat mean the same thing.

ABOUT this time two years ago the democrats were expecting big things if they were only given the "chance," where are the "big things?"

BRING on that business boom. The Sherman law has been repealed and the McKinley tariff knocked higher than a kite. Where is the prosperity that was to follow?

WE are told that the evidences of a revival of business are here. That may be true, but what we want is the revival itself, the other fellows can have the evidences.

THERE never has been any good reason given for the government hiring out its credit to the banks at 1 per cent and authorizing the banks to loan it to the people at 10 per cent.

CONTRACTING the volume of money is equivalent to taking a short hitch with a lever to lift a weight. It is easy on the fellow that has the money, but hard on the man who has the property.

THE nation is losing \$10,000,000 a day in the production of wealth by the enforced idleness of 4,000,000 men and women, all for the purpose of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

THE democratic tariff bill was a bad thing before it passed and how the democrats did go for it, but now it is a daisy. As Grover eats the democrats take the cake—and what cold pie there was left.



THE SLEEPING GIANT AWAKES.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

WHOM WILL YE SERVE, GOD OR MAMMON?

All Interest Is Usury—The Spirit of True Christianity so Pervades Society Everywhere That It Overleaps All Creeds—The Omaha Platform.

The merchant makes the selling price of his goods so as to make a given per cent. He takes no account of his labor now; the dollar is God so far as doing business is concerned, and per cent the law that governs the case. On what grounds is he exempt from God's first law, "in the sweat of thy face," etc? On the ground that money can grow and produce other money by drawing interest. The railroads levy charges for freights and fares high enough to cover all expenses, and make the desired per cent dividend. The railroad magnates, if they work at all, it is not for wages, but per cent. The capitalist who runs a foundry proceeds on the same line. Wages are cut down to the starvation point so that capital can draw its per cent. The law governing commerce all over the civilized world is Mammon worship. Money is the god of commerce. We may sneer at it, or deny it, but the fact remains.

Now, the question up for settlement is, which shall rule the world, God or Mammon? And it will not down. The men who think they can make the world way on under the old reign of Mammon worship, as our blind so-called statesmen do are a badly mistaken set of demagogues. Mammon worship is slavery. The world groans and writhes under it. It is contrary to the true impulses of the human heart. Let some great calamity befall a community, such as the Johnstown flood or the great fires of the northwest, and the impulses of man's better nature rise above the law of per cent, and money and supplies are poured out without stint. True socialism asserts itself in such emergencies. The world is one great family. "An injury to one is the concern of all." The masses begin to "catch on," and understand this question. What a laborer produces or earns by labor belongs to him. To take it from him without giving him an equivalent is to rob him. This is exactly what per cent does. It elevates money above man.

I don't want to even seem to oppose the efforts of any true reformer. But I want to say in the spirit of love that the advocates of single tax are very much mistaken when they claim that it is the remedy for all the questions which vex and agitate society. No system of reform can amount to very much which admits usury into its makeup. Mr. George believes in usury. He says he thinks that single tax would rather increase the rate of interest. He thus proclaims himself one of the high priests of Mammon. Land monopoly, and every other monopoly, is the result or fruit of Mammon worship.

THE Remedy.

How are we to obtain the remedy? How is the world to be emancipated from the slavery of Mammon worship? What agency can accomplish the work? The church ought to do it. It is the God ordained agent to do it. But it can not do it now because it will not. The church believes in interest or usury. It is making spasmodic efforts to raise funds to endow colleges, high schools, etc., so as to feed and fatten them on usury. The church, preaching and teaching as it now does, a false system of Christianity, can never raise society to any higher plane than it now occupies. It may benefit individuals, but can never remove the system of mammon worship that enslaves the world. It don't tend in that direction. The present perverted system of Christianity has been taught for ages, and "where are we at?"

A bad system in the hands of good men (if such a thing be possible) will have the same effect as it would in the hands of bad men. It will take as many paupers to make a millionaire out of a Christian (if such a thing could be done, but it can't) as to make one out of an atheist. There is more true Christianity in the labor organizations, so far as civil government is concerned, than there is in the church. I don't know of a church that don't believe in and practice interest taking. I don't know of a labor platform, either national or state, that don't condemn usury. The spirit of true Christianity so pervades society everywhere that it overleaps all creeds.

This war now raging between capital and labor is an "irrepressible conflict." Here is the philosophy of the question: Labor works for wages; capital works for per cent. In the production of wealth the world recognizes the law of justice that "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" that his wages on one end of the scales must balance the product on the other end.

But when we enter the domain of commerce or exchange this law of justice and right, this law of God, that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is ignored and disregarded. All commerce is based on per cent. Labor in the production of all wealth, bowst to God and his law; but capital in carrying on commerce bows to the dollar, and recognizes no law but the law of per cent.

Don't you see at a glance, reader, that these two methods of doing business are diametrically opposed to each other? The law that labor recognizes is the law of the great Father above; the law that capital works by is Mammon worship. "Ye can not serve God and Mammon."

The Prophet Daniel, standing on the mountain peak of prophecy, saw the great empires of earth (Dan. 2 chap.) come up and go down in succession, until a form of government came on the stage that was to "stand forever." In the 2nd chapter the permanent government is called the "little stone cut out of the mountains without hands." I the 7th chapter the prophet had a view of the same governments of earth rising and falling in succession, until a permanent one came on the stage which is called the "Ancient of days." This name alludes to the fact that it is to be a government modeled after the Hebrew republic in which the masses chose their rulers, and Moses instructed them to "choose men who fear God and hate covetousness." This "Ancient of days," the prophet tells us to be a government in which the "people of the Saints of the Most High should take the kingdom (government) and possess it forever and ever."

WE are now witnessing in this closing decade of the nineteenth century what the prophet saw ages ago. The people are moving every where in the civilized world, to take the governments. The principles of the Omaha platform are in perfect harmony with the ten commandments, and the sermon on the mount. While it is equally true that no man can vote for either of the old parties without thereby voting to sustain mammon worship.

Therefore, my fellow countrymen, the lines are drawn, the issue is before you. You can not dodge it. Whom will you serve, God or mammon? The time is here when the "God of heaven is going to set up a kingdom (Dan. 2, ver. 31) that shall never be destroyed." Will you aid in this heaven ordained work?

WE are living in the most interesting period of the world's history. This conflict between the true worship of God and some form of idolatry has raged through all the ages. Mammon worship is the last form of idolatry. It is the most refined, the most subtle, and most world wide, and with all, the most powerful form that ever existed. But its end is near. It will die hard, but it must die. Reader, don't you want to have a hand in killing it? It is the greatest of all curses, the most blighting enemy of the human race. The sooner it dies the better. The People's party is its only enemy, and it is the duty of every voter to vote for humanity and God.

HOW to Increase Business.

Geese whizz how merchants do display and advertise out prices on goods, trying to sell them to people, who need them bad enough, but have no money and can get none. If they would expend half their energy in trying to find out why the people who buy of them have less money than in former years, and the bankers and such who do not buy of them have all the stuff, they would soon fix things so their force of help would be inadequate to meet the effective demand for goods. They are about as wise as the diamond merchant who cultivated the patronage of beggars. Merchants, read up. You will then know what to do.—Coming Nation.

ONE of the peculiarities of democratic congressmen is that they favor protection when it protects the interests of their own state, but call the same kind of protection robbery when it protects the interests of another state.

FOR ANOTHER CHANGE

TRIUMPHANT POPULISM SQUARING ABOUT '96.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Legion Preparing His Division for a Gallant Fight and a Glorious Victory for 1896.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.

The campaign of 1894 is nearly over. The work has been hampered all the year by lack of organization and want of money. Owing to the severe illness and family affliction of our brother George F. Washburn, we were unable to put the Legion rebate plan in operation. We will be ready with the advent of the new year and we hope the 300 Legions who want to try it will renew their efforts at once. We can win the battle in 1896 if we can raise the money for a legitimate campaign. The old parties would be trodden in the dust if it was not for the untold sums contributed by the millionaires on both sides of the water. We can raise all the money we need, but wasted effort must cease and the whole party mass in solid lines. One way would be for all to join the Legion and contribute 10 cents a month to the campaign fund. Another and the surest way is the operation of the Washburn rebate plan. Combine your trade, buy only of the business men who will contribute to our fund by buying "legion credits" and giving them back to our members as a rebate on their purchases. You object, that it involves cash trade, thousands save greatly by only buying for cash, thousands are obliged to, and thousands only buy when they have cash. All such can combine trade. If you can mass the trade of 25, 50, 100, 200 or 500 on the firms only who deal with us we can raise with the Legions already organized one million dollars for 1896. You object that you can not raise the money to pay cash for the "legion credits," cease to throw money away on movements that retard rather than advance our work, and if you have breath of life enough to live until spring comes you can hold entertainments and raise the money.

Send to George Howard Gibson, Lincoln, Neb., and get his grand song book and hold a concert with the aid of the young people and women and raise the money. Hundreds of Legions have provided all the money needed to carry on local campaign work. You can all do it. Show to the merchants that you can combine a given trade and they will advance the money to pay for the credits. This is no new plan. To-day an organization, almost like the legion, produces all the money needed to make the great people's campaign in Germany. The rebate plan nets 20 per cent to its members in one of our cities. It has worked for several years under the direct observation of Mr. Washburn, who drew our plan on national lines.

The Legion plan has been approved by our executive council, which is composed of the same men as the national executive committee of the People's party. We have sent out thousands of constitutions containing the idea in Article VII. It is simple and all it needs is intelligence, zeal and integrity. No Legion is obliged to use it; that is determined by your own action. No member can be compelled to take it, but the more you combine the more money for each member and the national and state committees of the People's party.

The complaint was made at first that the Legion fees were too high. They were made the same as the Farmers' alliance, but we reduced them to \$1 for charter of original Legions and \$20 cents for changing alliances, clubs, leagues and all other farm or labor orders. Dues have not been exacted, but we must receive some means in this way, for the burden has become greater than we can bear. Myself and family have performed the labor without a cent of compensation and are out hundreds of dollars besides our time for two years. We have not complained, though we know our members have paid thousands of dollars to join non-partisan orders that have performed their missions and have not a dollar for the authorized work of the party. Every committee has been bankrupt all the year, and if this is to continue during 1895 and 1896 we might as well fold our banners and let the enemy overwhelm us.

The time for plain speaking has come, and all the organizing energy of this party must be combined in one partisan organization if we win. Wasted, misdirected effort must cease. The farm and labor orders are mainly on paper and I simply quote what their leaders have said to me. They have performed a grand work and graduated their members into partisan politics. It is a great mistake to suppose the legion will disband the labor unions. They work side by side in harmonious companionship and the legion is simply the People's party club. It is no experiment. It is planted in thirty-eight states. The best workers in the People's party hold our commissions. Many of them have waited, but now the sober sense of all the members of the party impels them to band together in the Legion work.

It covers every situation demanded by the party. All economic measures are discussed in its meetings. Clubs will largely disband when the fall elections are over. They have never had any systematic plan. We change them to Legion for 20 cents for charter and supplies.

The following is the indorsement of the national committee of the People's party:

Legion Circular.

All Farm and Labor orders, People's Party clubs, Silver leagues and all other organizations in full sympathy with the People's party, can be organized into the Industrial legion for 20 cents, which is simply the cost of postage and supplies. All persons, male or female, over fourteen are eligible for membership, and where they have no organization the charter fee is one dollar, which is used to pay the expenses of printing and postage. Where the people are utterly unable to afford to pay this one dollar, they can send the postage as above and cost of supplies. Quartermaster General George F. Washburn has perfected a wonderful plan for the benefit of the legion. It will be known as Article VII of the constitution. It will benefit each member, pay all of his dues, and net all the money that is needed for political and educational work. It is simple, easily understood, and has been thoroughly tried, and we earnestly request all organizations to turn into Industrial legions as rapidly as possible, so as to take advantage of this plan.

PAUL VANDERVOORT, H. E. TAUBENECK.

We have 1,000 Legions in line already. We have the additional endorsement of nearly all the state committees, who all hold for another year. They see the absolute need of this organization.

Arkansas, after a noble fight in September, where they gained all along the line, have issued a grand state committee address and urge the people to organize Legions and asked all clubs to turn into Legions at once, and they are now writing from every county. Let this example be followed in every state.

Let us inaugurate the great conflict of 1896 by rallying everywhere into local legions, so we may be ready for the battle. We have millions to contend with. The enemy are entrenched; they control both the old parties; they have allies across the sea. It will need the grandest effort the world has ever witnessed to win the victory. In our ranks rest the hopes of a peaceful settlement at the ballot box. The enemy are eager to use force. They control the army and navy and have the money power of the world to support their cause. Five hundred thousand battle-worn old veterans who once wore the blue and gray, are banded together to save the nation from the horrors of civil war. Once they contended like men in the arena of blood. Now, thank God, under the old flag Washington, Adams and Jefferson gave us our touch elbows to save the nation from destruction. We want 1,000 brave, devoted men and women who with a willing spirit of self sacrifice will march forward and overcome all obstacles and plant the banners of the Industrial legion in every voting precinct in the land. If this is done the People's party will capture the white house and congress in 1896. Who will volunteer? Send for papers and let all clubs, alliances, farm, and labor orders procure charters at once.

PAUL VANDERVOORT.

The Political Bore.

The reform movement is not without its political bores. He comes into the office and is perfectly willing to sacrifice an hour of his valuable time while he relates how he unmercifully skinned the Hon. Erastus Pettigoff at Hogstraw school house, or how he soared into the ethereal realms of fluency while the great Hypogonitus Petulantus hung his head and felt the crushing weight of his masterly logic. Or, perhaps he will tell you how the paper ought to be run and offer his services by contributing now and then over his own name, in order to give the paper influence and prestige with a certain class of people with whom he is exceedingly popular. Or perhaps he buttonholes you and gently leads you entirely out of your own office while other fiends are counting up impossible majorities on the margins of your "copy." It never seems to dawn upon him that it constitutes brains, thought and time to get up a paper, or that the editor's sanctum is not the best place in the world to loaf and air his views and chew his cigar stumps. There are different types of the political bore. Some you can shake off by leaving the state. Some will face you if they have to travel in a circle at the rate of six miles an hour to do it. They are born, but we never, never heard tell of one dying.

The country merchants and bankers who vote for contraction of the currency are sawing off the limb between themselves and the tree, and every now and then we hear something "drap."

The plutocracy, by corrupting the government in order to rob industry, is girdling the tree of state; and when the tree decays and falls the topmost bough will lie as low as the smaller twigs.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Little things are great to little men. The place is dignified by the door's deed.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.

We are shaped and fashioned by what we love.

On the soft bed of luxury most kingdoms have expired.

The farmers are the founders of civilization and prosperity.

Occasionally a man gets mad, and then you find out his real sentiments.

Just the moment a man thinks he is strictly in it, some one "slights" him.

Nobody knows what love is, and some people wreck their lives trying to find out.

You will miss it if you undertake to measure a man's religion by the length of his face.

There is a divinity within us who breathes that divine fire by which we are animated.

The glory of love is that it delights in doing for nothing what others will not do for pay.

True bravery does not need to have a brass band nor a city press so witness its heroism.

Strength alone knows conflicts. Weakness is below even defeat, and is born vanquished.

The man who is bent on picking a flaw, need not go far; he can find what he wants near home.

Tomorrows may be long coming, but they keep coming. Time is a mill, and tomorrows are but the dust of its grindings.

Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. And the way to be happy is to make others happy.

How many there are who spend their youth yearning and fighting to write their names in history, then spend their old age shuddering to read them.

A Rare Collection of Buttons.

A small boxful of buttons is as many as most women care to have in the house, but there is a lady in Roxbury who has buttons enough on hand to fill three large dishpans. This unusually large supply is the result of a hobby developed by Mrs. Mary E. Harris thirty years ago, and persisted in until her collection of "all different" buttons amounts in numbers to 12,000. Thirty years ago people did not know so much about buttons as they do now. Then they thought there were only 999 varieties. Mrs. Harris, however, had a conviction that there were many more kinds, and on a wager to that effect she began her collection. In less than a year she had 999; but once started as collector the fascination of the pursuit has held her continuously and she even now sometimes adds a button to one of her many strings.

Mrs. Harris knows almost every button in her collection. Some of them are well worth knowing. One, for example has been worn by a soldier in Napoleon's army. Another came from the coat of one of Washington's patriots. Still another brass button is a souvenir of the war of 1812. There are buttons from the uniforms of half-a-dozen European armies, as well as from those of South American Republics. Buttons that did service in the Confederate army are now the comrades of buttons representing many different state coat-of-arms. An Irish button rests peacefully by the side of a Scotch button, while miniature beer-kegs, acorns and other novelties are to be found in proximity to half-reliefs of horses, deer grey hounds, wolves, butterflies, mosquitoes, and other figures—Boston Transcript.

When Buying Shoes.

Someone who seems to know says that in buying shoes that it is well to remember that the feet are one-third of an inch longer when the body is standing than when seated, and the elongation is further increased when walking, for the weight is then thrown entirely on one foot at each alternate step; so that in choosing one's boots it is absolutely necessary that an allowance should be made for this. The shortness may not be felt at once, but after a few weeks it becomes very manifest; and moreover, by forcing the great toe back it is apt to produce a bunion on the joint. The smart retailer can often turn this knowledge to advantage when fitting his patrons, and much delay in choosing a good fit may be avoided. A bad fit, whether the fault of the patron or the retailer, generally discredits the latter and in this way hurts his trade.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 13, 1894.

Look out for another Bond issue.

The People's party must get ready for the battle of 1896.

The gold bugs now on top but the people will occupy that position after 1896.

There will be a great conference of the people's party at St. Louis on the 29th Dec 1894.

The money question is to the front and all the political bosses in America can't put it to the rear.

The Populist party will have a say as to who occupies the White House after the 4th of March 1896.

The great battle of the future is yet to be fought, viz: which shall be the master, the man or the dollar.

The great state of Illinois gave the populist at the November election 138 thousand votes, and yet they say the party is dying.

The People's Party is preparing for the battle royal of 1896.

Cleveland is one of the greatest men in the world in the eyes of gold bugs and fools.

Read the article from the New York world in another column, the populist party is increasing faster than any party in the United States.

If the Populist party increases as fast in the next two years as it has in the last two, it will poll in 1896 four million four hundred thousand votes.

The organized democracy of Birmingham have succumbed to the inevitable, put on its funeral out fit, bought on a credit; it will be interred shortly.

Cleveland, replenished the gold reserve, a few days ago by selling bonds, and the Shylocks of Wall Street are depleting the gold reserve in order to force another bond issue.

It is predicted by New York financialists that by the 4th of March 1897, Cleveland will have to issue at least Three hundred million dollars of bonds in order to pay Wall Street for his nomination and election.

The expenses of Uncle Sam for the month of November last was eight million dollars in excess of income, and still Cleveland says the way to strengthen the government's credit is to put it further in debt by issuing more bonds.

Representative John of Birmingham has introduced a bill providing for a contest for State officers but it only applies to the future, the organized democracy seem to be afraid to allow Gov. Kolb to prove his title to the office of Governor.

The party that fails to declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1896, will be repudiated by the voters at the polls; there is no doubt as to where the populist party stands, but how about John Sherman and Grover Cleveland's party?

AMEN.

And let it be from deep down in the bosom; a rolling, long protracted, old camp meeting kind of "Amen!" Like the brethren who once listened to Henry Bascombe while, with marvelous inspiration, he pointed them to the straight and narrow way that leads out from the hell of the sinner:

"To this latter proposition of the Tribune the Age-Herald gladly says amen! The great campaign before the people of Alabama now is for the establishment and perpetuation of an honest ballot. Every honest newspaper in the State, and every honest legislator of whatever party, should demand it. Let the slogan of the people be for the fair elections and an honest count. This is of more importance than party success. Upon it depends the very foundation of this government."—Age-Herald.

The Growth of Populism.

New York World.

The election figures showing the Populist vote for 1894 through the country and comparing it with the vote of the same party cast in 1892 will be found in another column. The exhibit is interesting and important. It completely refutes the notion that the Populists have received their death blow. They were defeated, it is true, in Kansas and Colorado—states that have been their strongholds—but they cast 600,000 more votes in 1894 than in 1892, and a party that gains more than 57 per cent in two years is a force to be reckoned with.

In the first place the fact must be recognized that the Populist defeat in Kansas and Colorado was a defeat of Waite and Lewelling rather than of Populism. In 1892 the democrats fused in Colorado and Kansas. That the Populist vote in Colorado should have increased under these circumstances from 54,000 to 67,000 is far from suggesting that the party is dead. In Kansas there is a loss of 45,000, but even so the Populist vote this year was 16,000 greater than it cast in the state for Cleveland in 1888.

"The large gains were made in old democratic states or in the states in which in recent years there has been least stability in party relations; where republicans have abandoned their own party and turned to the democratic party for relief, and, having been disappointed with crumbs instead of obtaining substantial relief, are now voting with the new party.

Of the old democratic state the chief gain of the Populist was made in North Carolina, their vote growing from 45,000 to 154,000. While they were aided by republican votes they did not have the full strength of that party, for the independent republicans ran a third ticket. As the republican vote in 1892 in North Carolina was about 109,000, it is clear that the Populist vote, pure and simple, must have grown nearly if not quite 35 per cent. South Carolina became almost wholly Populist. In Georgia the Populist vote increased 54,000, or more than 100 per cent. In Texas it grew from 100,000 to 160,000. It fell off slightly in Virginia, but the party gained a foothold in Maryland and Delaware. In Alabama the alleged defection of a large part of the negro vote to Oates caused a falling off on the face of the returns.

In most of the fusion states of 1892 the Populist vote fell off, but the popular unrest and dissatisfaction in the west which caused the revolt against the republican party in 1890 and 1892, this year turned in its disappointment, to the Populists. In Illinois the Populist vote increased from 22,000 to 138,000; in Indiana from 22,000 to 50,000; in Iowa, where democracy has been slowly growing for a dozen years, from 21,000 to 35,000; in Michigan from 20,000 to 25,000; in Minnesota from 29,000 to 88,000; in Montana from 7,000 to 15,000. In Nebraska the democrats and Populist together polled 83,000 votes in 1892, but this year the Populists alone polled 80,000. In Ohio the Populist vote increased from 15,000 to 49,999 and in Wisconsin, a state which the democrats hoped they had won permanently from 10,000 to 27,000.

This increase means for one thing that in the west and south the people are dissatisfied with both the old parties. They have turned from the republicans to the democratic party without obtaining relief. They believe the promises made them by the democratic party only to find them broken through incompetent leadership which was taken advantage of by Gorman, Brice and Smith. And they cannot be won back until democracy's leaders and candidates are guaranteed that its pledges will be redeemed.

In the mean time Populism must be recognized as serious factor in American politics.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to A. P. Longshore.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

Those indebted to the Advocate are earnestly requested to pay their subscription by the 1st of December.

A MISCOUNT

Age-Herald At Sea-Don't Know a Spade When It Sees It To the Tribune:

How base the ingratitude of the so-called reformers in the tramping down the democratic party when it has given them good government for twenty years.—Age-Herald, Sunday last.

Well, let us take a look at the good government the Age-Herald claims that the democratic party has given the people of city and republic.

What says the States one by one? 1. Alabama—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

2. Arkansas—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

3. Georgia—Robbed twice by my democratic treasurer.

4. Kentucky—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

5. Louisiana—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

6. Maryland—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

7. Mississippi—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

8. Missouri—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

9. Tennessee—Robbed by my democratic treasurer.

What says the Republic?

Two years of democratic government has already reduced cotton to 4 cents, wheat to 50 cents, iron to \$7.50, has paralyzed all kinds of industries, put real estate below the mortgage line and increased the national debt \$130,000,000!

What says Birmingham?

Ninety thousand dollars interest per annum on my indebtedness, Fire Department almost annihilated parks laid waste, streets covered with filth and very poorly lighted, schools closed for a part of the session, sewerage going to wreck, bills introduced to issue more bonds and increase the tax rate, but all our officers are loyal democrats!

With the above hand I "call" the Age-Herald on the good government game. Where is the Age-Herald "at"?—Tribune

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

One of the unassuming but influential populist representatives is Hon. G. B. Deans of Shelby county.

Mr. Deans emigrated from Virginia about twenty years ago and for a long time engaged in railroad work. For the last few years he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is regarded as a model farmer. He has been entrusted with the management and settlement of several large estates, where he displayed business abilities of a high order. He married a daughter of Col. Jno. W. Lapsley a prominent citizen of Alabama and their elegant home is the center of a refined and gracious hospitality.

Whilst Mr. Deans is a careful exhaustive reader, a cogent reasoner and original and independent thinker with intelligent opinions on all economic and political issues, he has not until recently actively participated in politics. He was elected a member of the house from Shelby county by about five hundred majority his democratic predecessors having carried the county by about the same majority. This emphatic reverse of public opinion attesting alike his personal popularity and ability as a politician. He was chairman of the populist congressional campaign committee in the late election and the considerable populist gains in the staunch democratic Fourth district is a tribute to his managerial skill.—Montgomery Journal.

Monkeys vs. Men.

Monkeys and squirrels will gather of nature's bounty and store them in a hole in a tree. Each will then enjoy the full products of his labor and be happy. Men will gather of nature's bounty the necessary articles for food and clothing, store them in holes in the trees (grain-cereals and store houses) and when the holes are full let some fellow come along and claim the tree, the hole and its contents as 'private' property. They will then sit and shiver and starve while they watch him eat, drink and be merry. The Advantages of "superior intelligence and of 'civilization,'" you see.—Ex.

B. L. MOORE
Justice of the Peace,
COLUMBIANA, ALA.
Collection of Claims a Specialty.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana appearing in this paper

We wish to call the attention to our readers, who wish to take a great national paper, great in every department, to the American Nonconformist.

No Populist paper has so many able correspondents, or so large a circulation. And its success is deserved, as no expense is spared to make it the best, most readable paper in the country. The fraud and rascality (winked at and unpublished by the old party papers), unearthed and exposed by its Washington correspondents during the last session of congress was a revelation to every honest man. Its scathing and fearless editorials are a terror to evil doers. Every one of our readers who wishes the news of the whole Populist movement should subscribe for this great paper. Price \$1.00 a year. Send direct to Indianapolis, Ind. Sample copy sent upon request.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5,000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$15.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address: STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2234, New York N. Y. Please mention this paper.

LADIES!!!

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals. They are always in style and always sure to repay you for our trouble. Now we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bouquet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to it and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer. Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

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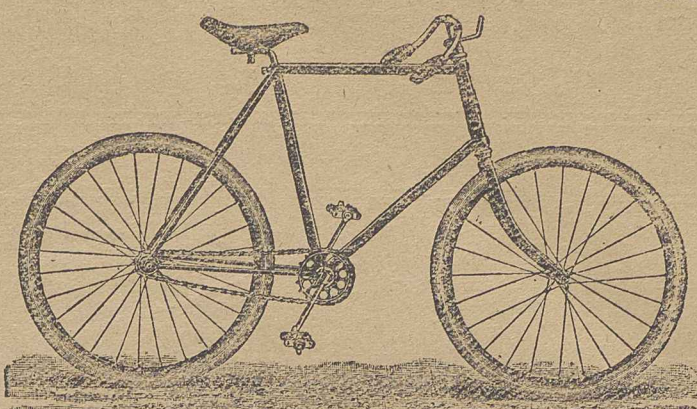
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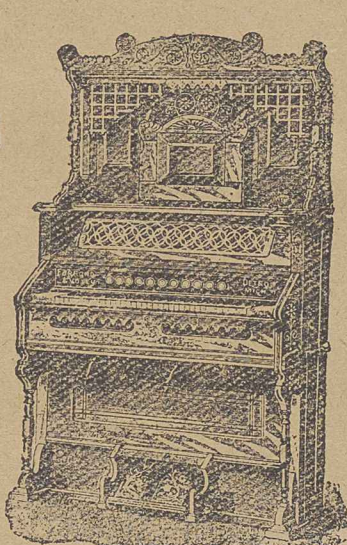
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IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES. E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

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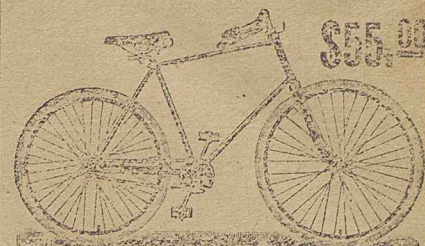
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Neatly bound and a year's subscription to a large 16-page illustrated monthly magazine for only 30 cents. This is a most liberal offer as Household Topics, the magazine referred to, is a high-class paper, replete with stories of love, adventure, travel and short interesting and instructive sketches of fact and fancy; and in the list of 35 novels are such treasures as "A Drive Coward," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "A Blacksmith's Daughter," by E. W. Pierce; "Ninetta," a most pleasing story by M. T. Cador; "A Glided Sin" and "Between Two Sins," by the author of "Dora Thomas"; "The Truth of It," by the popular writer, Hugh Conway; and the "Moorehouse Tragedy," rather sensational, by Mrs. Jane C. Austin; "A Heroine," a delightful story by Mrs. Rebecca B. Davis; "Will Flowers," by the popular Marion Harland; and the great story "Gullty or not Gullty," by Amanda M. Douglass. Space forbids mentioning the other novels; but they are all the same high grade, popular, bright, romantic, spicy, interesting stories.

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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 98 page catalogue and "State your wants." Address: J. E. Druggan, President—Druggan's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year, No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board, N. B. Waugh \$8.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 13, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.
Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.
County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Plenty of rain.

Christmas is coming.

If you owe the Advocate pay up at once.

T. M. Jones of Cropwell, was in the city last Tuesday.

Mr. Jesse Stone of Wilsonville, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Ellie Christian, of Shelby, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Nettie Leeper, of Anniston, is visiting in our town this week.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for \$1.50.

C. C. Seale of beat 9 called to see us while in the city last Wednesday.

Miss Ada Clift of Childersburg, visited the family of H. W. Nelson last week.

D. G. Baker of beat 9 was in the city last Wednesday, and gave us a pleasant call.

Don't put off paying your subscription until after Christmas we need it now.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

P. O. Stephens Esq. of Alexander city was in the city last Tuesday on professional business.

Mrs. Minnie Ricks of Childersburg spent a few days of last week with the family of H. W. Nelson.

All parties indebted to the Advocate who fail to pay, or make satisfactory arrangements by the 1st of December will be placed in the hands of a collector.

In another column will be found notice of the sale of valuable real estate and personal property by Mr. Evander Morrison.

Read the notice of Mrs. Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the estate of Daniel McLeod in another column.

FOR SALE OR RENT. The James B. Casper plantation on Clear Prong Creek, Shelby county, Ala.

Apply to Lane & White, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Joseph Verchott is critically ill, and not expected to live, he is one of the most substantial men in Columbiana, and his many friends regret to learn of his serious sickness.

All parties indebted to the Advocate, who can't pay in money, can pay for subscription in corn or meal at 65 cents per bushel provided the payment is made by the 1st of Jan., 1895.

There will be an oral public examination in the High School department of our school, Thursday and Friday Dec., 20th and 21st, '94. You are requested to be present. It is a duty you owe your self, your children and the teachers. Come out.

Respectfully,
Teachers.

The Advocate is in great need of money, our expenses are nearly fifty dollars per month and we have collected Five dollars for subscription in the last two months; we can not run the paper unless our subscribers will pay up, and at once. If you are indebted to the Advocate come and settle at once.

Rev. T. K. Tierce and family left to day for their new home in Attalla, to the regret of their many friends in Columbiana. Mr. Tierce has had charge of the Methodist church at this place for two years, and has given unusual satisfaction, he is a high toned christian gentleman and the Advocate commends him and his estimable family to the good people of Attalla.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christmas Concert, Courthouse 7 p. m. Dec. 21st.

PROGRAMME.

Music Guitar Trio

Welcome, a song Society

Prayer

Roll call Quotation Responses

Duet Lena and Pearl Hendrick

THE GREAT MELON CASE.

Dramatic personal.

Judge Addepate W. M. Calahan

Lawyer Renard for Pros. T. K. Roberts

Lawyer Bovine, for Def. E. B. Paul

Ebenezzer Wiggins, witness J. S. Leeper

Deacon Job Moses, witness R. O'Hara

Hans Auenblan, witness C. E. Greek

Huida Moses, wife of Job Leila Parker

Patience Jones, witness Gene Cooper

Music Guitar Trio

The Actor's Story Elva Greek

Solo Emma DuBose

Music Guitar Trio

FROM PUNKIN RIDGE

Dramatic personal.

Mr. Brown T. K. Roberts

Elizabeth Brown Leila Parker

Augustus Simroy E. B. Paul

Jonathan Scraggins J. B. Farrell

Harry Clifton E. LaTaste

Annie Brown Lena Hendricks

Belinda Jane Hopkins Ethel Greek

First Policeman J. S. Leeper Jr.

Second Policeman H. H. Anchors

Music Guitar Trio

Closing

Oyster Supper, Extra

Admission: Children 15cts, Adults 25 cents.

The Society extends a special invitation to those of its friends who live at a distance. Special provision will be made for the entertainment of all who may notify us.

E. B. Paul Cor. Sec.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE SING.

TUNE—"The Old Oaken Bucket".

How dear to our heart is our Democratic Congress,

As hopeless inaction presents it to view;

The bill of poor Wilson, the deep-tangled tariff,

And every mad pledge that their lunacy knew;

The widespread depression, the mills that closed it,

The rock of free silver where great Grover fell,

They've busted our countrys, no use to deny by,

And darn the party, it's busted as well.

This G. Cleveland Congress,

This Queen Lilly Congress,

This will free-trade Congress

We all love so well

Their moss covered pledges we no longer treasure,

For often at noon when out hunting a job,

We find that instead of the corn they had promised,

They've given us nothing—not even a Kolb.

How ardent we've cuss'd 'em with lips overflowing

With stiphurous blessings as great swear words fell,

The emblems of hunger, free trade and free silver,

Are sounding in sorrow the work-ingman's knell.

This bank-breaking Congress,

This will closing Congress,

This starvation Congress

We all love so well

How sweet from their eloquent lips to receive it,

"Cursed tariff protection no longer uphold."

We listened—and voted our dinner pails empty,

The factories silent, their furnaces cold.

And now far removed from our lost situations

The tears of regret doth intrusively swell,

We yearn for Populist administration

And sigh for the Congress that served us so well.

This Fifty-third Congress,

This Democratic Congress

This sugar-cured Congress

We wish in—

And by golly the people have said it must go.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Alabama, I, A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbiana, on Tuesday the 11th day of December 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described: The W¹/₂ of SW¹/₄ Sec. 4, T. 21 R. 1 E., P. 3 of SE¹/₄ and NW¹/₄ of SE¹/₄ and E¹/₄ of SW¹/₄ of SE¹/₄ Sec. 5, T. 21 R. 1 E., and E¹/₄ of NW¹/₄ and NW¹/₄ of SW¹/₄ Sec. 9, T. 21 R. 1 E., all situated in the county of Shelby, State of Alabama. This 20th day Nov., 1894.

A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased.

CALLS A CONFERENCE.

Chairman Taubeneck Summons Populist's to Meet for Consultation.

By the request of the members of the national executive committee of the People's party and at the suggestion of the chairman of the state committee, I hereby call a meeting of the national central committee of the People's party to meet in the Ladies Ordinary at the Lindell hotel, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., December 28 and 29 1894. In addition to the members of the national committee, the chairmen of state committees, members of the Reform Press Association, People's party senators and representatives of the Fifty-third congress and those elected to the 54th congress and all others who have taken a prominent part in organizing the party and also those who are willing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform are invited. The object of this meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the next national convention, and any other business which may come before the committee. The committee will discuss and act upon every phase of the present political and industrial situation of the country. This will be the most important meeting held since the Omaha convention.

Senator Steward, Lefe Pence, Gen. J. B. Weaver, Gen. J. G. Field, Marion Butler, Harry Skinner, Mr. M. W. Howard, J. H. McDowell, Hon. W. H. Standish, ex-Gov. Penneyer of Oregon, Thomas V. Cator, E. M. Wardell, J. M. Devine, J. L. Johnson, Col. A. C. Frisk, Dr. A. Coleman, John P. Stille, M. C. Rankin, J. R. Davis, Thomas Fletcher, H. Loucks, W. S. Morgan and many other leaders who are not members of the committee have promised to be present. Hon. J. B. Follett Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo., has charge of arranging all the details for this meeting.

H. E. Taubeneck, Chair. Nat'l Com. of People's Party, St. Louis Mo, November 30, 1894.

For Sale

On the 28th day of December 1894, I will offer for sale, the following real and personal property, to wit my farm consisting of 200 acres well improved land, three miles east of Columbiana, also, three jersey milk cows 300 bushels of corn, 10000 pounds of hay, one mowing machine and rake, farming tools, one wagon, one buggy, three harrows, 100 bushels potatoes, two young mules, 15 stands of bees and 12 head of hogs. Terms, all the personal property on 12 months time; land one-fourth cash, balance on 1, 2, 3, or 4 years time.

Evander Morrison.

Probate Notice.

Probate Court, Shelby County, Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of November 1894, by the Hon. John S. Leeper Judge of the Probate court of Shelby county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Ann Jones

T. M. Jones

Administrators.

Probate Notice.

Probate Court, Shelby County, Estate of John Lawler, deceased.

Letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 13th day of Dec. 1894, by the Hon. John S. Leeper Judge of the Probate court of Shelby county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

D. F. Funderberg,

Administrator.

Notice No. 15,419.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., October 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on December 26th, 1894, viz: Rebecca J. Miller, formerly May, Homestead No. 21196, for the NW¹/₄ of Section 4, T. 24 north of R. 4 E. East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rufus McLeod, Asa Roberson, Emory Barber, Clint Self, All of Shelby Springs, Ala.

L. PURCELL, Register.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian. 4:45 a. m.

" York. 5:57 a. m.

" Demopolis. 7:02 a. m.

" Uniontown. 7:48 a. m.

" Marion June. 8:30 a. m.

Arrive Selma. 9:00 a. m.

Leave " 9:10 a. m.

" Calera. 11:20 a. m.

" Talladega. 12:52 p. m.

" Anniston. 8.15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

" Jacksonville 8.55 a. m. 2:27 p. m.

" Piedmont 9.35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.

Arrive Rome. 11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Leave Rome. 4:30 p. m.

Arrive Ooltewah June. 6:27 p. m.

" Chattanooga. 7:10 p. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 5:45 p. m.

" Ooltewah June. 6:32 p. m.

Arrive Cleveland. 7:00 p. m.

" Knoxville. 10:00 p. m.

" Bristol. 4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol. 11:30 p. m.

" Knoxville. 7:45 a. m.

" Cleveland. 10:30 a. m.

Arrive Ooltewah June. 11:03 a. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 8:15 a. m.

" Ooltewah June. 8:55 a. m.

Arrive Rome. 10:46 a. m.

Leave Rome. 4.00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.

Ar. Piedmont. 6.22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.

" Jacksonville 7.03 p. m. 12.45 p. m.

" Anniston. 7.45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.

" Talladega. 2:18 p. m.

" Calera. 3:50 p. m.

" Selma. 6:00 p. m.

Leave Selma. 6:15 p. m.

Ar. Marion June. 6:46 p. m.

" Uniontown. 7:22 p. m.

" Demopolis. 8:07 p. m.

" York. 9:09 p. m.

" Meridian. 10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undesignated.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr, Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

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Montgomery & Enfield Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes

Receivers.

Savannah & Western R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry,

Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6.00 p. m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R. Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

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A NEW FIRM!

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We have decided to change our business, and from this date

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 21.

Down with monopoly.

WHERE is your prosperity?

ALL money is "flat money."

Down with all banks of issue.

Down with all banks of issue.

If you want justice you must vote for it.

The church must get on God's side or go down.

The democrats have a bad case of "the tariff."

THERE is an overproduction—of fools and liars.

LOW WAGES and low prices are the result of old party rule.

THE more the People's party is killed the friskier it is.

WHERE is your prosperity? Is it side-tracked somewhere?

THE concentration of wealth is the concentration of power.

STOP crying out against hard times or else vote against them.

BOTH old parties resort to fraud to sustain themselves in power.

SOME men don't seem to know how to vote until the boss tells them.

ABUSE and vilification is no argument. They signify a want of it.

IF you are a free silver man, why do you stay with a gold bug party?

WE would rather belong to a party of cranks than to a party of thieves.

THE biggest of all fools is the man that talks reform and votes against it.

SOME people in this country seem to think that dollars have divine rights.

THE republicans laid the trap for hard times and the democrats sprung it.

THE more you try to suppress justice the more it will clamor for recognition.

LATTER day politics means boodle for the politicians, trusts and corporations.

MISREPRESENTATION is the main stock in trade of the old party politicians.

THE more you vote the old party tickets the less you will get for what you raise.

THE fight between the democrats and republicans is for the privilege to skin the people.

THE bankers have got a corner on money and they are squeezing the people for gain.

"THE woman gave me and I did eat" is the same old plea. Ask Breckinridge the result.

WHAT is the difference between the democrats and republicans on the money question?

THE old parties have nothing left but ridicule to offer against the arguments of Populists.

THE People's party is dead again, according to the Hoary-headed Order of Associated Liars.

THE democrats had their chance, and now it takes \$1.50 to get a dollar's worth of sugar.

A FREE silver man who wants to stay in a gold-bug party is not much of a free silver man.

You can never put down monopoly by voting as the monopolists do. Did you ever think of that?

is a little peculiar that the fellow who calls loudest for a pension, yells loudest against paternalism.

A VICTORY for either old party is a victory for the gold bugs, monopolists and heartless corporations.

GOVERNOR WAITE has a persistency for "staying on top", that is very exasperating to the old party leaders.

JOHN SHERMAN, Grover Cleveland and the devil are are "three of a kind" that are mighty hard to beat.

THE best thing that the Fifty-third congress did for the people was the passage of the resolution to adjourn.

Why should we rely on the banks to issue money when the government can issue a cheaper and better money.

HARD times for the wealth producers is a harvest for the money lenders. This is the banker's harvest.

THE demonetization of silver cost this government more in one year than the protective tariff did in ten years.

WHAT the farmer needs is good prices for what he sells. He can then afford to pay good prices for what he buys.

If the devil has his way the people will still allow themselves to be side-tracked by a discussion of the tariff.

We will give \$50 for a single dollar of legal tender money issued by the government, that is worth less than 100 cents.

A LAWYER will defend the worst murderer, thief or liar in the world for a fee, therefore he is not fit for a statesman.

THE reason the two parties want to stick to the tariff issue is because they have a bad case on the money question.

THE Ohio democrats have declared for free silver, but that don't count as long as they keep John Sherman in the senate.

ALL monopolists vote either the democratic or republican ticket. If you want to vote with them just vote either old party ticket.

THE postal system is owned and controlled by the government. It is a success. So would the ownership of railroads and telegraphs be.

THERE is one good sign that augurs well for the masses. The church is waking up and espousing the cause of the poor. This is Christianity.

THE way to down the trusts is to vote against them, and you can do that by voting with either of the old parties that "stand in with them."

THE act demonetizing silver which the democrats condemned they are now defending. Why do they do it? Because it is a part of their record.

A REPUBLIC is a government where the people rule—something like this country was under the regimes of Jefferson, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln.

If you want to vote just as the trusts, the bankers and the corporations would have you to, you can do it by voting either of the old party tickets.

ONE of the best reasons why you should vote the Populist ticket is that the bankers, the trusts, the corporations and their hired tools are all opposed to it.

IT is just as much a question of slavery today as it was before the war. And it is just as unpopular to oppose debt slavery now as it was chattel slavery then.

THE two old parties are fighting for spoils and are controlled by the trusts and corporations. The People's party is fighting for principles and better times for the masses.

WE have laws preventing cruelty to animals, but when the Populists propose laws that will prevent cruelty to men, women and children, they are called anarchists, fanatics and lunatics.

DEMAND is limited by the ability to purchase. A limited volume of money makes a limited demand for the products of labor and causes thousands of persons to be thrown out of employment.

THE farmers of Texas united for the purpose of holding their cotton seed against the low prices set by the trust, and now it is reported that some of them have been indicted for violating the anti-trust laws.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said the national bank, or the banker who issued his own notes as money, drew interest on what he owed. He opposed all banks of issue, but we have "none of that kind of democracy now."

If Congressman Bryan would take in his democratic sign he would be a very good Populist. But as long as a man will hang that sign out he won't do to trust, for he either lacks the courage or the honesty to stand by convictions.

WE have little respect for the democrat that denounces republican methods and policies in the republican party and votes to sustain them in the democratic party. Such a man has not got backbone enough to make a good fish-woman.

WHEREVER the cities own their public franchises such as water works, gas works and electric light plants, the rates are much lower than where owned by private companies. This is government ownership for advocating which the Populists are called cranks.

THE Sugar Trust, having secured the "world by the tail," so to speak, is now closing down its refineries, throwing thousands of men and women out of employment, and putting up the price of sugar at the same time. They say its on account of over production. Then why does the price of sugar go up.

FROM BRO. TURNER.

TARIFF ISSUE VERSUS THE MONEY QUESTION.

The Tariff only affects a Few People. While the Scarcity of Money is Killing New Enterprises Every Day Table of Different Tariffs.

For generations the politicians of this country have agreed in almost every campaign that the tariff should be the issue. They have always found it a convenient bone of contention over which the masses would easily divide. It is a question that is very complex to the average voter. It is a splendid issue upon which to appeal to sectionalism and arouse party spirit. The leaders of the democratic and republican parties have mutually agreed for so long that the tariff was the great issue in American politics that the average voter in these parties without seriously considering the matter and without any study or investigation upon his part has settled down to the idea that the tariff is really the issue. The politicians have one half the people attributing all their grievances to the fact that the tariff is too high and the other half to the fact that the tariff is too low.

The democratic campaign committee has just gotten out a campaign book of 246 pages in which it devotes twelve lines, or 180 words, to the silver question. If we are to judge from what is here said on the subject as to the policy of the democratic party we are at a loss to understand how any honest free coinage man can have the faintest hope of ever getting free coinage through the democratic party. On the entire financial question this campaign book contains five pages, while it devotes 111 pages to the tariff. So it is very plain that the democrats are going to do everything possible to force the tariff to the front and try to ignore the financial question altogether. The republicans are at work on the same line and are delighted that they can fight over the same old ground. There are a great many honest democrats and republicans who candidly believe that the tariff is the great issue. For the benefit of all such we have under taken in this article to prove the great overshadowing question in American politics to-day is the financial question and that the tariff is secondary in every particular.

The following table shows the amount of the tariff paid by the average farmer on the necessities of life which he buys each year. It shows the amount he would pay under the tariff law of 1891, the McKinley law, and the present democratic law:

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	A.M. Com'd. 1891.	Tariff 1891.	Tariff 1890.	Tariff 1894.
Sugar.....	\$23.00	\$10.00	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.76
Cotton goods.....	25.00	5.76	5.14	5.76
Woolen goods.....	30.00	6.40	11.60	8.33
R. made clothing.....	30.00	6.92	19.95	15.00
Hats and caps.....	10.00	2.50	4.02	2.50
Iron goods.....	10.00	2.50	2.00	1.45
Cutlery.....	5.00	1.15	1.55	1.42
Barbed wire.....	31.00	6.16	5.14	3.42
F. m. implements.....	30.00	6.92	9.31	
Shoes and boots.....	20.00	4.61	4.00	3.33
Medicine.....	10.00	2.70	3.33	3.33
Furniture.....	25.00	5.76	6.48	5.00
Clocks & watches.....	5.00	1.15	1.55	1.00
Horses.....	30.00	6.40	11.60	8.33
Jewelry.....	5.00	1.00	1.66	1.29
Crockery.....	5.00	1.00	1.77	1.15
Cattle.....	5.01		1.50	.83
Total.....	\$385.00	\$63.00	\$83.61	\$62.41

We d by examining the above figures that the democrats are now camping on the same ground that the republicans occupied thirty years ago, there being only sixty cents difference to the farmer under the republican law of 1891 and the democratic law of 1894. The difference to the farmer between the McKinley and the present democratic law is \$21.12 on his yearly purchases. Therefore it must be this \$21.12 that all this tariff racket is about. From this table we can see exactly the relation in which the farmer stands to both the old parties so far as the tariff is concerned. As the law now stands the difference to the farmer between the democratic and republican parties on the tariff question, when measured in dollars and cents, is \$21.12. Then the issue, when narrowed down, is whether the farmer will pay \$21.12 tariff, more or less annually.

When one has studied the money question and sees how this same farmer is robbed and plundered each year by the money power of the world the tariff question at once dwindles into utter insignificance. Let us now examine into the naked facts and see how the farmer has been affected by vicious financial legislation and robbed of his birthright, while the politicians have been crying tariff, tariff, in order to "drown the cries of a plundered people."

Let us take as the average crop of the cotton farmer ten bales, weighing 500 pounds each, a total of 5,000 pounds. We find that the price of cotton in 1873, the year before silver was demonetized, was from 18 to 25 cents per pound, the average price being about 20 cents. The ten bales of cotton at that time at 20 cents per pound would net the farmer \$1,000. The same ten bales of cotton now at the present price of 8 cents per pound would net him \$500. We find from these figures that somehow or somehow else the cotton farmer has been robbed of \$500 on his year's production of cotton. The crop that he produced in 1873 cost no more labor to produce than the crop he produced in 1894. Then why is this difference of \$500?

Let us see now how it is with the wheat raiser. Take 1,000 bushels of wheat as the average crop. In 1873, the year before silver was demonetized, wheat was worth from \$1.65 to \$2.10 per bushel. The 1,000 bushels at \$1.75 in 1892 would have netted the farmer \$1,750. To-day the price of it is 50 cents per bushel and the 1,000 bushels brings the farmer \$500. He gets \$1,250 less for his wheat crop in 1894 than he did in 1873. Why is this? What is it that robs the farmer of this \$1,250? Is it the tariff? From the above facts we see that the cotton farmer paid \$63.00 tariff in 1873 and received \$1,000 for his cotton crop. Now in the year 1894 he pays \$62.45, just 60 cents less than in 1873 and receives \$500 for his crop, a loss of \$500. The wheat farmer paying the amount of tariff as above, received \$1,750 for his crop in 1873, now he receives \$500, a loss of \$1,250.

In other words these farmers have been fighting over that \$21.12 tariff, the difference to them between the democrats and republicans on that question, while the money power has stealthily stepped in and robbed the cotton raiser of \$700 and the wheat raiser of \$1,250. To the cotton raiser the money question is as much above the tariff question as an issue as \$700 is above \$21.12; and to the wheat raiser as \$1,250 is above \$21.12.

When the farmers of this country study the financial question and realize how they have been robbed by the demonetization of silver and the destruction of the greenbacks, there will be but one issue and that will be the money question. J. H. TURNER.

Sec. Nat'l Comm. P. P.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SILVER AND A SILVER DOLLAR.

BY ELEANOR BALDWIN.

At about 8 o'clock the other night, the usual conference meeting was in session around the stove of a country grocery store not a thousand miles from this city.

The subject under discussion was the awful danger to the country in the impending deluge of silver dollars. Nobody there seemed overburdened with them, but all the same they were honest men and had the welfare of the banks and boards of trade at heart.

Sam Nevins, a farmer in a cotton and wool suit of clothes, in which the southern product predominated, with an anxious chronic poverty look on his face, had kept a ruminative silence, but finally evinced a desire to take a hand by a masterly expectation at long range into the coal hole. He broke the silence this demonstration had caused by saying:

"I got a dollar's worth of silver from my nevey out in Nevada, 'tother day."

"What you goin' to do with it?" queried Tom Waterman.

"Wal, ye see, I couldn't eat ner wear the darned thing, ner burn it, 'b'gosh," answered Sam, his emphasis increasing at the recollection of many arduous hours over the sawhorse and chopping block, "and I had to go into Providence anyway to get provisions and pay up the interest on the mortgage, so I jest hitched up and took it along. They're sellin' twenty-two pounds o' sugar for a dollar there," looking reproachfully at the country grocer. "so I told the store man I'd take that mnen for my hunk o' silver." At this point Sam relapsed into silence. Evidently the theme was a painful one. "Die ye git the sweetnin'?" asked Joe Crocker.

"Wal, yes; after I'd handed out a silver dollar I did. He said he want doin' no junk business and he'd jest as soon take a dollar's worth o' pig iron as that stuff." "What'd ye do then?" inquired the grocer.

"Wal, then, I just made sure as how the bank would take it to help pay the interest; cause, don't you see, they'd know it had more silver in it than the dollar did."

"Wal, didn't they?" inquired Tom Waterman, abstractedly, helping himself to the raisins.

"Nop, they didn't," said truant legal tender, "but they took silver dollars that didn't way so much as that without any urgin'."

"Then, wha'd ye do?"

"Went to a place where they made jewelry."

"Did they take it?" asked the trio.

"Yip."

"Wha'd they give ye for it?"

"Nothin' but a plain silver dollar."

TURN THEM INTO BONDS.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the lawyer who has charge of the potato bug and pumpkin department of the government as secretary of agriculture, opposes irrigation of the arid lands in the west, on the grounds that there is already an overproduction of farm products which caused the present low prices, and that the reclaiming of those lands would only aggravate the situation. Now here is an idea as applied to agriculture that no one but the eminent chief of the pumpkin department would have thought of. It is the same idea, however, that the money lenders have been practicing for thirty years. In 1896 they discovered that there was an overproduction of money, the result of which was that money was cheap—easy to get. Instead of increasing the volume to keep pace with the increase in population and business, they in-

duced the government to issue bonds and buy in and destroy about one-half the money in circulation. This, of course, had the effect of making what was left more valuable. Any man can see that. Now if the eminent chief cook and bottle washer of the agricultural department will pursue his course of hostility toward increasing the volume of farm products, and induce the government to issue bonds and buy up one-half of what is now on hand, and one-half of the farms—turning them into shooting parks for the rich paupers and burial places for the poor ones, his action will be right in line with the brilliant savons who have sat as figureheads in our national legislature, while the money combine, the trusts, corporations and monopolists in general dictated the laws. This principle is as applicable to one as the other. The farmer has as much right to demand a valuable bushel of wheat or a valuable pound of cotton as the banker and money lender has for a valuable dollar. We have heard much talk of a 49 cent dollar, but little is said of a 45 cent bushel of wheat. Yet the fall in the commercial value of a bushel of wheat is greater than that of the silver in a dollar. Price is only the expression of the relation between money and products. As money is by law a debt and tax paying medium it is a thing that must be had at any cost. To make it scarce makes it dearer and harder to get. This benefits the man who has the money. Government has no right to change the relation existing between money and products, much less the power to delegate that right, which it does when it charters banks of issue with power to limit or extend the circulating medium. When the volume of money is increased to meet the demands of an increasing volume of business and growing population, prices will remain practically stable. This is as it should be and this is the reason why power was given to congress "to regulate the value of the currency." The banker's capital is his money. His income is interest. The farmer's capital is his farm and machinery and stock to run it. His income is the products of the farm. Now turn back for thirty years. Not only the value of the farms, stock and machinery has decreased, but that of every product of the farm. Wheat that brought \$2 per bushel now brings about 40 cents. Cotton that brought 25 cents now brings only 5 cents. Not so with the capital and income of the banker. Both have been increased in value when compared with products. The dollar that would only buy one-half bushel of wheat will now buy two and one-half bushels. The dollar that would buy but four pounds of cotton will now buy seventeen pounds. This is better for the banker but worse for the farmer. But the strangest thing about it is, the farmer has been induced to consent to the change under the plea of an "honest dollar." What he should have done, and what he ought now to do, is to stand up for an honest price for his products. This so-called "honest dollar" is one that so changes the relative value of his capital and income—his products—with that of the bankers—as to practically rob him of more than one-half the fruits of his labor. The banker receives twice as much for all the necessities of life for his dollar as he did, while the farmer does not receive half as many dollars for the same amount of products as he did. It would seem that a man who was blind in one eye and could only see a little bit out of the other could see the unfairness of this. And it is strange that men are so infatuated with party worship that they don't see it. It is a consecration of property which, if not consented unto by the very men who own the property, would constitute one of the greatest crimes of the age. O, Lord, how long will the people remain blind?

Should Be Impeached. The following statement comes from the president of a New York bank, said to be the Central National, which, if true, ought to impeach both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle:

"The administration, through Secretary Carlisle, pledged itself that there should be no more legislation on silver this session, at the time of the bond issue of \$50,000,000. It must keep that promise."

"When it became apparent that the public subscription would fail, our committee met Mr. Carlisle and stated that if assurance were given that the administration and the treasury department would oppose any seigniorage or free silver bill we would take the issue."

"Mr. Carlisle, as we understood, positively agreed to such an understanding. We were very careful in listening to every word he had to say, because it was felt in New York that if any more silver legislation were carried it would lead to gold exports, and the bond subscriptions being payable in gold we could not afford to give up the money if any menace of silver legislation should lead to renewed demands for export."

"It was distinctly understood then that there should be no more legislation whatsoever on the subject of silver this session. Without that understanding the bond issue would not have been taken."—National Watchman.

VOICE OF REFORM.

CLARION BLASTS FROM OUR ALICE GUNNERS.

The Old Party Rotteness Perforated with the Logic of the New Crusade—God and Truth Will Prevail—The Income Tax.

Gov. Altgeld has called the attention of the state board of equalization to the tax dodging proclivities of the Pullman company and insists that their assessment should be \$13,000,000 instead of only \$1,005,500, of only an increase of the neat little cum of \$1,804,500 or about 800 per cent.—The Express.

The name and deeds of Wendell Phillips will go thundering down the ages, and will be honored and revered by true men, while the narrow minded and bigoted men who yelped crank, agitator, and abolitionist at him will be forgotten nearly before their bodies are cold in death.—Newton Herald.

Labor is king—at any rate, if it was properly recognized it would be king.

Labor produces all that people live for.

It produces all wealth.

It pays all the taxes.

It pays all profits.

It pays public, state, county and municipal debts.

It pays all private debts.

It pays all bonded debts.

It pays all corporate debts.

It pays all salaries.

It pays all wages.

It pays for all improvements, builds ships, canals, railroads, everything, and yet it must ask capital (stored labor measured by coin) the privilege to live.—The Road.

The plutocrats of the east charge that the income tax is Populistic. Of course it is Populistic, and so is every other measure that comes up for action that brings with it any relief for the tax-burdened people. Whenever, dear reader, you hear of a bill being introduced in congress favoring "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," rest assured it is Populistic. Whenever the subsidized press attacks a measure before congress it is safe to assume that it is Populistic. In fact, Populism and the best interests of all the people are synonymous terms.—National Watchman.

What are the interests of Senator Brice? He is a large owner of railroad stock. His interests, then, are rated on freight. High or low rates? High, most assuredly. Are you interested in freight rates? Is the merchant? Is the farmer? Is the manufacturer? Then the interests of the masses, in a measure, are also rates on freight. What kind, high or low? Low; the lower the better. Has Mr. Brice introduced a bill to lower freight rates? Do you think he will do so? Is it not plain that the interests of Calvin S. Brice and those of the people are not identical?—Non-conformist.

Go where you will, you find men cursing the two old parties and advocating the demands of the People's party. On the farms you find that all confidence is gone in either old party. On the streets of the cities the same cry of distrust is heard. The traveling man feels and admits the old parties' inability to make good their promises, while the railroad men, almost to a man, are advocating government ownership of roads, and embracing the People's party as the only party favorable to their views. The observant man must admit that great changes are near.—People's Advocate.

Candidates of the two old parties will flood every voting place with whisky to make men drunk in order that they may obtain votes. It has been done in the past and the present struggle promises to be the most disgraceful ever enacted. No Populist will furnish one drop of liquor or one cent in money to corrupt the morals of the people. Our money will be spent to educate the voters on the questions of the day, in order that they may cast a free and intelligent ballot. Which is the better way for the perpetuity of the government?—Honorable methods will triumph.—People's Advocate.

My old party brother you know you are not satisfied with the commercial and social conditions of the country. I don't care if your lips do assert that you are, down in your heart, down in that heart you can not deceive, you have a feeling that there is something wrong. You don't like to see poverty, hunger and crime stalking the land. You say it is the fault of these people, but you do not say it with that impulse that comes of a complete conviction. You do not approve of the open bribery of congress by which a few get millions they never earn, which means that the many, who are poor, lose millions they are entitled to. I say there are times when you think things on these lines that you would not for considerable have your party associates know. They think the same things but keep it to themselves. You are afraid to be outspoken in your thoughts, as it would subject you to ridicule and probably financial loss. It takes a hero to defy public opinion for truth's sake. And so you go on supporting a system you do not like, supporting a party because you are not able to brave the ridicule of friends, support a tyranny because you do not know just how to change it. A little study of reform books will do wonders for you, my friend. Just try it.—Coming Nation.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Common sense is most uncommon.

Grief is very becoming to some people.

Lying is not always an acquired habit.

Aim high and expect to hit the mark.

Cupid isn't a dealer in second-hand goods.

It is a long head that knows no turning.

It is the safeguard of a citizen to be a citizen.

Faith in humanity keeps the soul unwrinkled.

Let reformation come through law, not in spite of it.

Where the nation is involved, the nation must decide.

Most people believe in the total depravity of somebody else.

When anything is particularly ugly, you should refer to it as soulful.

Ho who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.

It is a deal harder to get out of a strike than it is to get out of work.

A man never does anything in the way a woman says it should be done.

When a man is uneasy himself, he talks confidence to everybody he meets.

The people pay too much attention to what they hear over the back fence.

How many men put their best business judgment into their political acts?

Experience is the only commodity invariably sold on a "no credit" basis.

Woman will take advantage of an opportunity; man will take the opportunity.

When girls are sixteen they don't wonder that their parents are proud of them.

A whole bushel of notions don't weigh half as much as one little stubborn fact.

No woman ever loses her heart to find it ag-in-in as good repair as when she lost it.

Honest people are not so much disappointed in the people as they are in themselves.

The Best Smokeless Powder.

either the circuit or county court

To increase the standing arm
To make strikes mutiny punish
ble with death or imprisonment.
To bond the nation with all t
debt it can bear.
And finally to the complete s
premacry of the money owners ov
the people.—Ex.

been in Alabama the shadow
honest excuse or justification
but the freest exercise of the right
and privileges of suffrage.
"If the General Assembly is

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to us, provided we fill same

The following are the apparent aims of plutocracy at the present time:

- The complete destruction of silver as money.
- The elimination of all legal tender paper money.
- The issue of all paper money by the banks.
- To make gold coin the only legal tender.
- To increase the standing army.
- To make strikes mutiny punishable with death or imprisonment.
- To bond the nation with the debt it can bear.
- And finally to the complete supremacy of the money owners over the people.—Fx.

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Manners in Korea.
It is manners, in Korea at least, for the girl to get up first in the morning, sweep the room, roll up the bed (a mattress spread on the floor), and then begin the preparation for breakfast, which is not served until 10 o'clock. The girl in Korea is not thought worth educating, though she is welcome to such knowledge of the native script as she may be able to pick up from her mother. It is proper for the boy to rise early enough to go round to his father's apartment and greet him with "Have you had peace in your sleep?" and then to busy himself around the front of the house, sweep the house or see that it is swept and then go to his studies. He goes to school before breakfast. Children stand in the presence of parents and superiors with eyes cast down, hands folded reverently, and for the rest they are supposed "to be seen and not heard" unless spoken to.
Insa hao, "making the bow," is a part of every child's training. It is the greeting in the morning and farewell at night. I had a servant who thought he could not begin his day's work until he had made his morning bow to me. Then there are the salutations at New Year when everybody calls on his friends. The highest officials in Seoul hasten to the royal palace to present their congratulations to his majesty; the second rank calls on the first and so on down to the children, who do a large part of the calling on the first day of the year. The calling lasts up to the fifth day.
As a natural result of their training the children are well behaved. A more orderly school than the one I taught for five years while in Korea I never saw, is the testimony of H. G. Appenzeller. In some respects, therefore, our children learn from those who do not have the benefit of a Christian civilization.—Over Sea and Land.

A Beautiful Blotchy Face.
Right off you say "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them. It's the only cure—certain, safe, sure. It costs 50 cents. Druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, was recently the recipient of 225 square miles of rubber land at the hands of the Hova Government.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that I am the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.
A. W. GRAYSON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for particulars, Free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.

Mrs. Winslow's Cutting Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was troubled with Rheumatism so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla built him up, and he gained 15 lbs. Our little boy Leon has also been given Hood's Sarsaparilla and cured me of Eczema, which I have had for 15 years, and which is now entirely driven out of my system. Since

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
taking Hood's I am better in every way."
Mrs. H. K. JOHNSON, 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.
Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25 cts.

★ WORLD'S FAIR ★
★ HIGHEST AWARD! ★
"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE!"

IMPERIAL GRANUM
THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD
Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Savior for Invalids and The Aged.
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN
A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention.— And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.
Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

CARRIAGES Buggies & Harness.
Two highest awards at World's Fair. Low Prices. Six years ago we discarded the dealer and began selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Result: upward of 100,000 Vehicles sold and our factory now the largest on earth dealing direct with consumers. Send for our mammoth catalog. 120 page illustrated free catalog.
ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR GUINNESS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use in time. No drugstore.
CONSUMPTION

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

A Winter Resort.
A colony of representative people from Chicago have established a winter resort at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin county.

Residence and Contents Burned.
Prof. Geo. W. Stevens of Roanoke, lost his house and contents by fire. The fire was discovered about midnight. The origin is unknown. The house was worth \$2,500 and the insurance was \$1,500.

Broke His Neck.
Felix Walter, an employee of the Tuscaloosa Cotton Oil Mill, while carrying a sack of cotton seed on his back fell and broke his neck. It is thought that he had something like a fainting spell and that this caused the fatal fall. A physician was immediately summoned, but he found Walter dead.

Alabama in the Navy.
Within the last few days another Alabama naval cadet graduate has been appointed to the French school. This too is a case of actual merit, and not in the least a piece of favoritism. The young officer to whom this good fortune has fallen is Gaines Roberts of Anniston, who has for a year or more been on a cruise on one of the warships. The Southern and especially the Alabama boys are getting rapidly to the front. In a few years Southern born men will again hold high commissions in the Federal army and navy. Many of them have already made fine reputations for ability.

They Saw Their Way to Liberty.
At about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening the jailer at Gadsden went in to look up the prisoners when he found only four men to lock up, and on investigation he discovered that eight men had gone, as follows: Joe Ward and John Bridges, highway robbery; J. J. Jenkins, recently convicted of forgery and sent up for two years, awaiting action of the supreme court; R. A. Dewgar, rape; Dave Adkins, William Green, W. A. Gray, selling whiskey and Charles Davis, colored chicken thief. They made their escape by sawing two bars in the steel cage and then saving the bars to the outer window, thereby getting out. Two short case knives made into saws, and a bottle of sweet oil were found in a cell. So far the escaped birds have made good their escape. Sheriff Burns is away after a murderer. The filing of the bars was done Saturday and Sunday while religious services were being held in the jail.

For His Wife's Reputation.
A negro by the name of Harrison Presley was killed Saturday night by another negro named Berry Jackson, while on the road to a supper a few miles north of Prattville. It appears that the latter had for some time suspected the former of undue attentions to the wife of Berry. Accordingly Harrison on Saturday night encountered Berry on a highway, and immediately a fight ensued, when Harrison was knocked down and his throat cut by Berry to such an extent as to produce death. The slayer delivered himself up next morning to Sheriff Spigener, and is now in jail.

An Aged Man at Rest.
Mr. Coleman, a highly respected gentleman, 84 years of age, residing about five miles east of East Lake, was found dead Tuesday afternoon, and so far as known his death is a mystery. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning he left his home on horseback to go a few miles distant, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon his body was found sitting upright in the road with a bridle around his shoulder. The body was cold and stiff. Friends carried the dead man home and prepared him for burial. Deceased was the father of Mr. Thomas Coleman, warehouseman for McKnight, Morson & Middleton.

Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane.
The advertiser's correspondent was shown by Mr. W. A. Woods of Rock Run, Ala., a sample of new cane and jelly, called the Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane, that promises to revolutionize jelly making. The cane resembles the sugar cane somewhat, and is cultivated like the common syrup cane. When ripe it is cut and crushed through a cane crusher and cooked in a syrup evaporator until done, when it is drawn off and set away to cool, after which it becomes a nice, firm jelly, tasting a delicious flavor, somewhat of the currant. Your correspondent thinks every farmer in the South should have a patch of this cane.

A Bold Forging Party.
W. C. Wellborn, a beef peddler residing over in the valley beyond Gate City, was held up and robbed Monday afternoon near that place. Wellborn was driving his wagon, when he was met by a negro who claimed to want to buy some beef. Wellborn uncovered the meat and was pricing it when another negro came out of the bushes and covered the peddler with a gun while the first robbed him of \$3.75 in cash, and the beef both men could carry off. Wellborn did not recognize either of the negroes, and as he was unarmed they escaped.

Turpentine Still Burned.
Monday morning at Perdido Station thirty-eight miles north of Mobile on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was consumed by fire the turpentine still and warehouse belonging to Mr. H. A. Ellison. The fire started about 10 o'clock. The railroad platform, two sections of telegraph wires and the south end of the side railroad track were also consumed, the rails being twisted into almost spiral shape. There was stored in the warehouse considerable rosin belonging to several merchants of Escambia county.

A Lamentable Shot.
Saturday near the old Dog River factory, Mobile, Sam Antome, aged about 5 years, was accidentally shot by his older brother, Peter, who was hunting birds. The shot took effect from the hip all the way up to the face and one shot penetrated the lung. The little boy is quite badly wounded, but is reported to be better.

Cocoa River Improvement.
Work on lock four is being pushed with a vim while the water is so low. The river is now at low water mark, first time in many years, but the boats continue to make regular trips.

Too Far Under "The Influence."

At Mobile about dusk Sunday John Ready, the second mate of the ship Everest, climbed to the yard arm of the foremast and jumped into the river, and was drowned. The man was about 40 years of age, was under the influence of liquor and had been discussing Brodie's bridge jumping feats with some visitors on board. He announced that he was as brave as any man and would prove it by jumping from the highest point he could reach. No one realized that he would carry out his foolhardy intention until he leaped into the river. He jumped about 60 feet. He came to the surface but was evidently unconscious, as he made no effort to grasp a rope thrown to him. His body was recovered.

Fire Residence Destroyed.
A dispatch from Selma says: News has just reached the city of the destruction by fire, in the lovely little village of Summerfield, of the handsome house in the place, owned by Mr. Louis Sturdivant, on last Sunday. Mr. Sturdivant and wife went to church about one mile distant and on their return found their home in flames. They did not even save their clothing. No insurance whatever was on the building.

Look Out for the Engine.
Saturday evening as the passenger train going east to Tuscaloosa it ran into the wagon of S. J. Challen, killing the team and breaking the wagon all to pieces. It seems that the driver not hearing the train approach, drove upon the track and was unable to get off before the engine struck the team. The driver escaped unhurt, although he was thrown to the ground by the shock.

Car and Cotton Burned.
It was reported from Fitzpatrick's Station Monday that a box car of the Central Railroad loaded with thirty-five bales of cotton, on the side-track at that station, burned Sunday night. The fire was probably caused by a spark from some passing locomotive. Both cotton and box car were entirely consumed. The railroad had full insurance.

A Courageous Woman.
Miss Willie Kelly, the daughter of Mr. James Kelly of McKinley, Marengo county, passed Selma Tuesday, en route to Shanghai, China, where she will work as a missionary. She is sent out by the mission board of the Baptist church. At Louisville she will join a party of twenty missionaries. They will sail from Tacoma October 30.

Railroad Extension.
The contract for the extension of the Chattanooga railroad from the main line to Round Mountain has been let to Gordon Frank, of Jacksonville, and the work of extension is now being pushed rapidly. Several hundred men are at work on the grading.

Ticket Office Robbed.
Parties who came up on the Alabama Midland Monday, reported that the ticket office at Le Grande station was robbed Sunday night, the burglars carrying off the stock of tickets which is said to have been all they could find.

He Was "Under the Influence."
Charlie Gunn, the boss at the Crudup mines, near Gadsden, came to town last Saturday night and loaded up on whiskey and in a fight with Leu Littlefield was knocked down and stamped and several teeth knocked out.

One Mines Re-Opened.
The Langdon Ore Mines at Langdon City have again started up with a large force of hands, having received orders to ship all they can mine.

A Miner's Life Crushed Out.
Alf Hall, an employee at Smith's Mines, a few miles below Birmingham, was killed Monday by falling ore.

IT WAS MURDER AND ROBBERY.
Particulars of the Assassination of J. F. Allison of Jasper.

Allison left Jasper Saturday night in company with Dan Lynn, both of whom got off the train at New River tank and spent Sunday somewhere in the country near there. They came back to the railroad Sunday night, built a fire and went to sleep on the ground.

About 9 o'clock some one came up in about twenty yards of the men asleep and standing behind a large tree fired a load of buckshot into the breast of Allison, killing him instantly. Lynn, who was sleeping behind Allison from where the murderer stood, got up and was examining Allison to see how bad he was hurt, when another load of buckshot was fired at Lynn, striking him in the thighs. He fell as if killed and the murderer ran away.

After waiting about twenty minutes Lynn got up and went for assistance. When he got back Allison's pockets were turned wrong side out, and two handkerchiefs were gone.

A man who had made threats against Allison was suspected, and the tracks, it is said, were followed to his house. The suspect has gone to parts unknown. It is rumored that a woman was the cause of the affair.

The sad occurrence was a great surprise and shock to the many friends of Allison here. He was a local democratic speaker, who never failed to respond when called upon. He leaves a wife and several children.

SLAIN BY HIS NEPHEW.
They that Take the Sword, Shall Fall by the Sword.

In Bristole's cove, four miles from Mountsboro, near the county line between Etowah and Marshall, George Bartlett and his nephew, Dave Hubbard, had been engaged in getting out stave timber and had some words over the settlement. Saturday, they were engaged in gathering corn, when the difficulty was renewed. Bartlett was on the wagon and, grabbing a hickory standard, struck at Hubbard, who also grabbed a large hickory stick and struck Bartlett in the head, knocking him out of the wagon. Hubbard then went to the house, and, telling what he had done, fled the country. Parties went to the field, where they found Bartlett dead.

George Bartlett was an old man about sixty years old, while Hubbard was his nephew, about twenty-nine years old. The Bartlett family has been peculiarly unfortunate one. One son was killed in Atlanta several years ago, also one near where the father was killed and one was drowned.

BEYOND THE BIG WATERS.

The Portuguese Besieged in Lourenzo by the Kafirs.
UNTIMELY REBELLION IN CHINA

The Portuguese Governor Politely Declines Assistance. An Attack Repulsed. Telegraph Station Abandoned. A Proposed Loan. China Buying Arms.

A dispatch to the Times from Lourenço, Marquês, says that the Portuguese have politely declined the offer of assistance made to them by Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, to quell the rebellion. The dispatch adds that the cable station at Lourenço, Marquês, has been abandoned and the cable connected with the British warship Thrush, from which all dispatches are sent. The correspondent of the Times, continuing, says: "The governor yesterday said that he did not believe the rebels would attack the town, but they attacked it this morning, and were repulsed by a heavy cannonade. Twelve Portuguese were killed. The country is in open revolt, and the authorities talk of asking assistance from the Transvaal. The situation is unbearable."

A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the report telegraphed to the Associated Press that rebellion has broken out 100 miles from Hankow. The rebels are fairly armed and very reckless. They attacked the government buildings, which were feebly defended by loyal troops. The latter were soon defeated, and many of them were killed. Many others joined the rebels. Two mandarins were killed. The province of almost total anarchy, and the rebels are daily gathering strength. It is expected that they will advance on Woo Chang, province of Hoo Pee, of which Hankow is the garrison. The garrison at Woo Chin has gone to the coast and the place is therefore practically defenseless.

It is reported, in consequence of the projected \$20,000,000 10 per centage loan, to be guaranteed by the imperial customs, Chinese agents abroad have been instructed to put the best face possible on the recent Chinese reverses and to represent the fleet as being active and efficient.

A dispatch from Berlin states that a Hamburg firm has purchased 100,000 Albin rifles at 4 francs each from the Belgian government for export to China.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Germany's refusal to interfere in the Chinese-Japanese troubles does not affect the question of the protection to Europeans in China, in which she will fully co-operate. The German commander in Chinese waters has already been authorized to dispatch a small body of marines to protect the legation at Peking. If there should be any doubt it is believed that the moral effect of even such a small body of European troops would effectually check a Chinese mob.

A LIVING-PICTURE EXHIBIT.
Performance not in the Program—A Hot Bath Bravely Borne.

Miss Annie Strathmore is one of three girls who pose in the fountain living picture entitled "The Birth of the Pearl," the last but one of the list. In it two front corners are occupied by girls half encased in mermaids' tails, while back of them Miss Strathmore stands fronting the audience, her arms bent upward and backward grasping a shell above her head. She is clad only in flesh tights and a light undervest. As the curtain parts the fountain streams rise, throwing themselves all over her body. Of course, it is necessary that the water should be at least lukewarm, so a pipe of boiler water was connected with the cold stream.

The picture has been running six weeks without trouble, but in some way the cold stream was turned off. Miss Strathmore felt the water growing hotter and hotter, but bravely resisted the impulse to cry out. Finally, driven frantic by the scalding streams, she screamed and the curtains were quickly drawn. Many of the audience were horrified, realizing that there had been an accident, but few guessed its cause. Dr. Daniels, of the Emergency hospital, was quickly called. Upon stripping off Mrs. Strathmore's tights it was found that she was very badly burned on the legs, abdomen and breast. It is believed that she will recover.

Export of Silver.
The steamer Gallice sailed Wednesday from San Francisco, Cal., carrying about \$750,000 in silver, consigned to China, where it will be used in paying off the army. Most of the cargo was for Japan. The hold was filled with canned meats and the supposition is that it meant meat for supplies for the Japanese army in Korea. The Gallice carried away 500 Chinese and 100 Japanese citizens. The Chinese say they are going home for the holiday festivities, while most of the Japanese will join the army.

Not at Home.
Seven prisoners effected their escape from the parish jail at Shreveport, La., Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, four of whom were convicted by the recent term of the criminal court, for the lifetime service. They began work Friday morning at 11 o'clock and Friday night's electrical storm afforded the opportunity desired to complete the work. Deputy sheriffs are in pursuit.

A Dangerous Bridge.
Tuesday morning, while driving across the McCallie avenue bridge, Chattanooga the horse attached to a wagon driven by a countryman became frightened at an incoming passenger train and began to rear and plunge wildly. The frightened driver backed the wagon off the end of the bridge. It fell on the top of one of the passing coaches, and then to the ground. The driver jumped before the wagon went off the bridge and escaped with no injuries. The horse was so badly maimed that it had to be killed later, and the wagon was reduced to kindling wood.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Current Appropriation. New Offices Established. Old One Abolished.

The annual volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared under the direction of committees on appropriations has just been completed by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. S. Courts, clerks respectively of the Senate and House appropriation committees, and shows that the total specific appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the 55th Congress amount \$301,156,000, permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680, making a grand total of \$492,230,680.

The appropriations by bills are as follows: Agriculture, \$3,323,033; army, \$23,592,884; diplomatic and consular, \$1,563,918; District of Columbia, \$5,545,078; fortifications, \$2,427,004; Indian, \$10,650,565; legislative, executive and judicial, \$31,305,583; military academy, \$406,535; naval academy, \$33,327,126; pensions, \$151,581,570; postoffice, \$87,236,599; rivers and harbors, \$11,643,180; sundry civil, \$42,345,773; deficiency, \$11,811,004; miscellaneous, \$577,956. Total, \$391,156,000. Permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680; total appropriations \$492,230,680.

The new offices created are 474 in number at an annual cost of \$654,712, and the offices omitted and abolished are 923 in number at an annual cost of \$1,392,992, showing a net reduction in number of 449 and in amount of \$581,179. The salaries increased are ten in number at annual cost of \$33,741, and the salaries reduced are sixty-nine at an annual cost of \$96,800, or a net reduction of fifty-five in number and net increase in cost of \$6,041. The offices created and abolished are mainly in the following departments and bureaus:

New offices—Civil service commission, 40; navy department, 1; department of justice, 9; District of Columbia, 71; diplomatic and consular service, 14; naval establishment, 11.

Offices abolished.—Treasury department, 104; independent treasury, 13; war department, 382; interior department, 5; post office department, 12; agricultural department, 18; coast survey, 9; military establishment, 139.

A CALAMITOUS COMBINE.

Two Boys, Some Giant Powder and a Cigarette. The Result.

George and James Tipp, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively, were probably fatally wounded on Monday by the explosion of a box of giant powder caps. They were found on the road locked arm in arm, staggering from side to side, both terribly mutilated. The left hand of James was gone. His sight was destroyed and his head, face and upper part of his body were cut and seared by fragments of metal. One of George's eyes was gone and he will lose the sight of the other. The first and second fingers and the thumb of his left hand were shot off. James's hand was found near the place of explosion, still holding a half-burned cigarette, a spark from the cigarette causing the explosion.

Industrial Revival.

Iron and steel mills in the Harrisburg district, Pa., are enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity. At the Pennsylvania Steel Works the production of rails and Bessemer steel last week was the heaviest of years. The three furnaces in blast averaged nearly three hundred tons daily. For three days the Bessemer mill averaged 120 blooms every twenty-four hours. The rail mill made 4,000 tons of rails during the week, the largest production in its history. On Thursday 816 tons were turned out—nearly a ton to every two minutes. The company has received a contract for 1,000 tons of girder rails from the Chicago Street Railway Company, of Chicago, and another large contract from Covington, Ky. There are 4,000 men employed in the steel works.

Reported Assassination in Walker.
A dispatch from Jasper says that J. E. Allison of that place was shot and killed by an assassin in ambush, near New River tank on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, on Sunday evening. It is stated that the body was found wrapped in a blanket, in a pine box upon which was tacked a slip of paper with his name and address written on it, and that it was taken to Glen Allen by some of the residents near by, who had discovered it, and shipped to Jasper.

Another Accident Smashed.
A railroad accident occurred some three or four miles west of Jonesboro, Tenn., on the Great Southern railway last Monday. Henry Brigman was crossing the railroad track with a wagon and two horses. The locomotive struck his wagon and team, killing both the horses, tearing the wagon to pieces and badly crippling Brigman. The exact extent of the injuries is not yet known.

Nashville has a Blaze.
Fire Tuesday night destroyed the business house of Kline & Bernheim, Nashville, Tenn., dealers in hides and tallow. The loss was about \$50,000, covered by insurance. The flames looked ugly for a while, but the firemen confined them to the one building. Hitchcock & Son and Dudley Bros. & Black were slightly damaged by water.

"When the Cat's Away."
The New Albany, Ky., postoffice was robbed Tuesday between 12 and 1 o'clock. While Postmaster Schindler was at dinner a thief slipped into his private office and took \$4,000 worth of stamps and \$500 in cash from the safe. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Schindler's return, and there is no clue to the thief.

Didn't Shut Off the Gas.
C. F. Robinson, of Niles, Mich., registered at Elkhart, Ind., Tuesday night at the hotel. Next morning he was found dead in bed, having been killed by inhaling gas. One of the burners was left partially open by Robinson. Robinson came here to find a son whom he had not seen for many years.

Train Wreckers Sentenced.
Severe sentences were pronounced in the district court at Ogden, Utah, Saturday on DeCamp McDonnell and King, found guilty by a jury of attempted train wrecking during the American Railway Union strike. After a lecture by the judge the three men were sentenced to imprisonment as follows: King four years, DeCamp and McDonnell ten years each in the penitentiary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snake-Eating Snake.

A wonderful snake has been added to the collection of the London Zoo. This is the ophiophagus elaps, which Sir Joseph Payson denominates as "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. The technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater," and there seems to be no doubt that this snake eats other ophiophagians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and small quadrupeds. It is found in India, Burmah and the Philippines, in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and Southern India than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake is a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, possesses a hood, which, however, is narrower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of man's way and will avoid rather than court attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophiophagian, and not only attacks of its own free will, but will even pursue an enemy.—New York Advertiser.

Electric Victorias.

In Berlin, we are told, there are several electric victorias which take their owners in and out of the city each day. They have been built by German electricians, have storage batteries, and are guided by a man who sits in the driver's seat. In Paris there are also three or four steam and electrical carriages which are permitted by the authorities of the city to travel over the streets and boulevards of the town. They apparently work with entire smoothness and certainty, and roll along swiftly and only frighten a small percentage of horses. In New York there are two electric carriages which occasionally arouse the sightseers on Fifth avenue and in Central Park; but there is, as yet, no demand for conveyances of this kind from the general public.—Atlanta Constitution.

Electricity and Sunburn.

One advantage which electric arc lights have on several occasions been pointed out to possess over all other means of illumination is, that they give off a very large proportion of chemical rays, and, accordingly, closely simulates the effects of sunlight, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. Dark rooms, cellars and other places into which sunlight does not come, and which are usually unhealthy, may, therefore, be expected to become quite as desirable from a purely sanitary point of view, and to be as easily protected from foulness when arc lights are used in them, as rooms to which sunlight has free access. In dark stores and other establishments the introduction of arc lights ought consequently to have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the health of employees, and should relieve them to a considerable extent from the attacks of diseases produced by want of sunlight. A practical demonstration of this power of the arc light can readily be obtained by remaining for a short time in close proximity to a large light, when it will be found that all the effects of sunburn will be produced.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The man who lives better than others and enjoys life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Am. N. U. No. 43, 1894.

Prehistoric Men.

The late meeting of the British Association has brought to light some interesting discoveries as to the prehistoric inhabitants of the earth. Remains recently unearthed in Switzerland show that in the neolithic age there existed in Europe a race of very small pygmies, and Herr Masche, within the last few weeks, has discovered in Moravia skeletons of a whole family of gigantic size, associated with many remains of mammoths. This last discovery seems to settle the disputed point as to whether man was coexistent with the mammoth.—New Orleans Picayune.



TO PUT ON
needed food, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—naturally, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science, this puts on healthy flesh, not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It restores every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is slow. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of St. Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass., writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with no relief from any food or medicine for at least 18 months, I am now more pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Peppermint' for one month, I was entirely cured and from that time I have been able to eat and sleep as usual. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in 1897, \$200.00 for his advice only, the sum of \$300 with \$350 for medicine, and derived no M. J. COLEMAN benefit. I got more relief in one hour from your medicine, as far as the dyspepsia was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used. If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation, let him take your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE NO SQUEAKING
\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF. \$4.75 50 FINE CALF KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS. \$2.12 75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 92. \$1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SENSITIVE DONGOLA. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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The Best Thing in Milk Pail G.

is Pearlina. That's the solid truth. get them cleaner, and with less woe. Boof fuss, than with anything else you adapted 30 days tri It saves you so much that it's cheapened in the commonest stuff can be. Ping our p largest dairies and dealers use Pearlina. Some women are afraid of Pearlina. They think that where cleaning is made so easy, there must be some harm to the thing washed. But Pearlina can't hurt milk pails, anyway. And it can't hurt the finest lace or the softest hands, any more than it hurts milk pails. with the imitations—the fact that they are imita Not So tors or followers proves a lack of something. 39

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 21.

DOWN with monopoly.

WHERE is your prosperity?

ALL money is "flat money."

DOWN with all banks of issue.

DOWN with all banks of issue.

If you want justice you must vote for it.

The church must get on God's side or go down.

The democrats have a bad case of "the tariff."

THERE is an overproduction—of fools and liars.

LOW wages and low prices are the result of old party rule.

THE more the People's party is killed the friskier it is.

WHERE is your prosperity? Is it side-tracked somewhere?

THE concentration of wealth is the concentration of power.

STOP crying out against hard times or else vote against them.

BOTH old parties resort to fraud to sustain themselves in power.

SOME men don't seem to know how to vote until the boss tells them.

ABUSE and villification is no argument. They signify a want of it.

IF you are a free silver man, why do you stay with a gold bug party?

WE would rather belong to a party of cranks than to a party of thieves.

THE biggest of all fools is the man that talks reform and votes against it.

SOME people in this country seem to think that dollars have divine rights.

THE republicans laid the trap for hard times and the democrats sprung it.

THE more you try to suppress justice the more it will clamor for recognition.

LATTER day politics means boodle for the politicians, trusts and corporations.

MISREPRESENTATION is the main stock in trade of the old party politicians.

THE more you vote the old party tickets the less you will get for what you raise.

THE fight between the democrats and republicans is for the privilege to skin the people.

THE bankers have got a corner on money and they are squeezing the people for gain.

"THE woman gave me and I did eat!" is the same old plea. Ask Breckinridge the result.

WHAT is the difference between the democrats and republicans on the money question?

THE old parties have nothing left but ridicule to offer against the arguments of Populists.

THE People's party is dead again, according to the Hoary-headed Order of Associated Liars.

THE democrats had their chance, and now it takes \$1.50 to get a dollar's worth of sugar.

A FREE silver man who wants to stay in a gold-bug party is not much of a free silver man.

YOU can never put down monopoly by voting as the monopolists do. Did you ever think of that?

IT is a little peculiar that the fellow who calls loudest for a pension, yells most against paternalism.

A VICTORY for either old party is a victory for the gold bugs, monopolists and heartless corporations.

GOVERNOR WAITE has a persistency for "staying on top" that is very exasperating to the old party leaders.

JOHN SHERMAN, Grover Cleveland and the devil are "three of a kind" that are mighty hard to beat.

THE best thing that the Fifty-third congress did for the people was the passage of the resolution to adjourn.

WHY should we rely on the banks to issue money when the government can issue a cheaper and better money.

HARD times for the wealth producers is a harvest for the money lenders. This is the banker's harvest.

THE demonetization of silver cost this government more in one year than the protective tariff did in ten years.

WHAT the farmer needs is good prices for what he sells. He can then afford to pay good prices for what he buys.

If the devil has his way the people will still allow themselves to be side-tracked by a discussion of the tariff.

WE will give \$50 for a single dollar of legal tender money issued by the government, that is worth less than 100 cents.

A LAWYER will defend the worst murderer, thief or liar in the world for a fee, therefore he is not fit for a statesman.

THE reason the two parties want to stick to the tariff issue is because they have a bad case on the money question.

THE Ohio democrats have declared for free silver, but that don't count as long as they keep John Sherman in the senate.

ALL monopolists vote either the democratic or republican ticket. If you want to vote with them just vote either old party ticket.

THE postal system is owned and controlled by the government. It is a success. So would the ownership of railroads and telegraphs be.

THERE is one good sign that augurs well for the masses. The church is waking up and espousing the cause of the poor. This is Christianity.

THE way to down the trusts is to vote against them, and you can do that by voting with either of the old parties that "stand in with them."

THE act demonetizing silver which the democrats condemned they are now defending. Why do they do it? Because it is a part of their record.

A REPUBLIC is a government where the people rule—something like this country was under the regimes of Jefferson, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln.

If you want to vote just as the trusts, the bankers and the corporations would have you to, you can do it by voting either of the old party tickets.

ONE of the best reasons why you should vote the Populist ticket is that the bankers, the trusts, the corporations and their hired tools are all opposed to it.

IT is just as much a question of slavery to-day as it was before the war. And it is just as unpopular to oppose debt slavery now as it was chattel slavery then.

THE two old parties are fighting for spoils and are controlled by the trusts and corporations. The People's party is fighting for principles and better times for the masses.

WE have laws preventing cruelty to animals, but when the Populists propose laws that will prevent cruelty to men, women and children, they are called anarchists, fanatics and lunatics.

DEMAND is limited by the ability to purchase. A limited volume of money makes a limited demand for the products of labor and causes thousands of persons to be thrown out of employment.

THE farmers of Texas united for the purpose of holding their cotton seed against the low prices set by the trust, and now it is reported that some of them have been indicted for violating the anti-trust laws.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said the national banks, or the banker who issued his own notes as money, drew interest on what he owed. He opposed all banks of issue, but we have none of that kind of democracy now.

If Congressman Bryan would take in his democratic sign he would be a very good Populist. But as long as a man will hang that sign out he won't do to trust, for he either lacks the courage or the honesty to stand by convictions.

WE have little respect for the democrat that denounces republican methods and policies in the republican party and votes to sustain them in the democratic party. Such a man has not got backbone enough to make a good fish-worm.

WHEREVER the cities own their public franchises such as water works, gas works and electric light plants, the rates are much lower than where owned by private companies. This is government ownership for advocating which the Populists are called cranks.

THE Sugar Trust, having secured the "world by the tail," so to speak, is now closing down its refineries, throwing thousands of men and women out of employment, and putting up the price of sugar at the same time. They say its on account of over production. Then why does the price of sugar go up.

FROM BRO. TURNER.

TARIFF ISSUE VERSUS THE MONEY QUESTION.

The Tariff Only affects a Few People, While the Scarcity of Money is Killing New Enterprises Every Day Table of Different Tariffs.

For generations the politicians of this country have agreed in almost every campaign that the tariff should be the issue. They have always found it a convenient bone of contention over which the masses would easily divide. It is a question that is very complex to the average voter. It is a splendid issue upon which to appeal to sectionalism and arouse party spirit. The leaders of the democratic and republican parties have mutually agreed for so long that the tariff was the great issue in American politics that the average voter in these parties without seriously considering the matter and without any study or investigation upon his part has settled down to the idea that the tariff is really the issue. The politicians have one half the people attributing all their grievances to the fact that the tariff is too high and the other half to the fact that the tariff is too low.

The democratic campaign committee has just gotten out a campaign book of 240 pages in which it devotes twelve lines, or 180 words, to the silver question. If we are to judge from what is here said on the subject as to the policy of the democratic party we are at a loss to understand how any honest free coinage man can have the faintest hope of ever getting free coinage through the democratic party. On the entire financial question this campaign book contains five pages, while it devotes 111 pages to the tariff. So it is very plain that the democrats are going to do everything possible to force the tariff to the front and try to ignore the financial question altogether. The republicans are at work on the same line and are delighted that they can fight over the same old ground. There are a great many honest democrats and republicans who candidly believe that the tariff is the great issue. For the benefit of all such we have under taken in this article to prove the great overshadowing question in American politics to-day is the financial question and that the tariff is secondary in every particular.

The following table shows the amount of the tariff paid by the average farmer on the necessities of life which he buys each year. It shows the amount he would pay under the tariff law of 1861, the McKinley law, and the present democratic law:

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Am't Con'd. 1861.	Tariff 1861.	Am't Con'd. 1890.	Tariff 1890.
Sugar.....	\$23.00	\$10.00	8.00	\$7.75
Cotton goods.....	25.00	5.75	5.14	5.75
Woolen goods.....	20.00	6.40	11.66	6.33
R. made clothing.....	20.00	6.50	12.65	15.00
Hats and caps.....	10.00	1.65	4.62	2.50
Iron goods.....	10.00	2.30	2.08	1.45
Cutlery.....	5.00	1.15	1.65	1.45
Barbed wire.....	31.00	6.16	5.14	3.42
P. m. implements.....	31.00	6.92	9.31	1.45
Shoes and boots.....	20.00	4.61	4.00	3.33
Medicine.....	10.00	2.30	3.33	3.33
Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.48	5.00
Clocks & watches.....	5.00	1.15	1.29	1.00
Horses.....	5.00	1.00	1.15	1.00
Jewelry.....	5.00	1.00	1.66	1.25
Crockery.....	5.00	1.00	1.77	1.15
Cattle.....	5.00	1.00	1.50	.85
Total.....	\$335.00	\$68.09	\$83.61	\$62.40

WE d by examining the above figures that the democrats are now camping on the same ground that the republicans occupied thirty years ago, there being only sixty cents difference to the farmer under the republican law of 1861 and the democratic law of 1894. The difference to the farmer between the McKinley and the present democratic law is \$21.12 on his yearly purchases. Therefore it must be this \$21.12 that all this tariff racket is about. From this table we can see exactly the relation in which the farmer stands to both the old parties so far as the tariff is concerned. As the law now stands the difference to the farmer between the democratic and republican parties on the tariff question, when measured in dollars and cents, is \$21.12. Then the issue, when narrowed down, is whether the farmer will pay \$21.12 tariff, more or less annually.

When one has studied the money question and sees how this same farmer is robbed and plundered each year by the money power of the world the tariff question at once dwindles into utter insignificance.

Let us now examine into the naked facts and see how the farmer has been affected by vicious financial legislation and robbed of his birthright, while the politicians have been crying tariff, tariff, in order to "drown the cries of a plundered people."

Let us take as the average crop of the cotton farmer ten bales, weighing 500 pounds each, a total of 5,000 pounds. We find that the price of cotton in 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, was from 18 to 23 cents per pound, the average price being about 20 cents. The ten bales of cotton at that time at 20 cents per pound would net the farmer \$1,000. The same ten bales of cotton now at the present price of 6 cents per pound would net him \$300. We find from these figures that somehow or somehow else the cotton farmer has been robbed of \$700 on his year's production of cotton. The crop that he produced in 1872 cost no more labor than the crop he produced in 1894. Then why is this difference of \$700?

Let us see now how it is with the wheat raiser. Take 1,000 bushels of wheat as the average crop. In 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, wheat was worth from \$1.05 to \$2.10 per bushel. The 1,000 bushels at \$1.75 in 1892 would have netted the farmer \$1,750. To-day the price of it is 50 cents per bushel and the 1,000 bushels brings the farmer \$500. He gets \$1,250 less for his wheat crop in 1894 than he did in 1872. Why is this? What is it that robs the farmer of this \$1,250? Is it the tariff? From the above facts we see that the cotton farmer paid \$33.00 tariff in 1872 and received \$1,000 for his cotton crop, now in the year 1894 he pays \$62.40, just 60 cents less than in 1872 and receives \$300 for his crop, a loss of \$700. The wheat farmer paying the amount of tariff as above, received \$1,750 for his crop in 1872, now he receives \$500, a loss of \$1,250.

In other words these farmers have been fighting over that \$21.12 tariff, the difference to them between the democrats and republicans on that question, while the money power has stealthily stepped in and robbed the cotton raiser of \$700 and the wheat raiser of \$1,250. To the cotton raiser the money question is as much above the tariff question as an issue as \$700 is above \$21.12 and to the wheat raiser as \$1,250 is above \$21.12.

When the farmers of this country study the financial question and realize how they have been robbed by the demonetization of silver and the destruction of the greenbacks, there will be but one issue and that will be the money question. J. H. TURNER.

See Nat'l Comm. P. P.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SILVER AND A SILVER DOLLAR.

BY ELEANOR BALDWIN.

At about 5 o'clock the other night, the usual conference meeting was in session around the stove of a country grocery store not a thousand miles from this city.

The subject under discussion was the awful danger to the country in the impending deluge of silver dollars. Nobody there seemed overburdened with them, but all the same they were honest men and had the welfare of the banks and boards of trade at heart.

Sam Nevins, a farmer in a cotton and wool suit of clothes, in which the southern product predominated, with an anxious chronic-poverty look on his face, had kept a ruminative silence, but finally evinced a desire to take a hand by a masterly expectation at long range into the coal hod. He broke the silence this demonstration had caused by saying:

"I got a dollar's worth of silver from my nevey out in Nevada, 'tother day."

"What you goin' to do with it?" queried Tom Waterman.

"Wal, ye see, I couldn't eat ner wear the darned thing, ner burn it, 'b'gosh," answered Sam, his emphasis increasing at the recollection of many arduous hours over the saw-horse and chopping block, "and I had to go into Providence anyway to get provisions and pay up the interest on the mortgage, so I jest hitched up and took it along. They're sellin' twenty-two pounds o' sugar for a dollar there," looking reproachfully at the country grocer. "So I told the store man I'd take that much for my hunk o' silver." At this point Sam relapsed into silence. Evidently the theme was a painful one. "Die ye git the sweetnin'?" asked Joe Crocker.

"Wal, yes; after I'd handed out a silver dollar I did. He said he want doin' no junk business and he'd jest as soon take a dollar's worth o' pig iron as that stuff." "What'd ye do then?" inquired the grocer.

"Wal, then, I just made sure as how the bank would take it to help pay the interest; cause, don't you see, they'd know it had more silver in it than the dollar did."

"Wal, didn't they?" inquired Tom Waterman, abstractedly, helping himself to the raisins.

"Nop, they didn't," said truant legal tender, "but they took silver dollars that didn't say so much as that without any urgin'."

"Then, what'd ye do?"

"Went to a place where they made jewelry."

"Did they take it?" asked the trio.

"Yip."

"What'd they give ye for it?"

"Nothin' but a plain silver dollar."

TURN THEM INTO BONDS.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the lawyer who has charge of the potato bug and pumpkin department of the government as secretary of agriculture, opposes irrigation of the arid lands in the west, on the grounds that there is already an overproduction of farm products which caused the present low prices, and that the reclaiming of those lands would only aggravate the situation. Now here is an idea as applied to agriculture that no one but the eminent chief of the pumpkin department would have thought of. It is the same idea, however, that the money lenders have been practicing for thirty years. In 1866 they discovered that there was an overproduction of money, the result of which was that money was cheap—easy to be got. Instead of increasing the volume to keep pace with the increase in population and business, they in-

duced the government to issue bonds and buy in and destroy about one-half the money in circulation. This, of course, had the effect of making what was left more valuable. Any man can see that. Now if the eminent chief cook and bottle washer of the agricultural department will pursue his course of hostility toward increasing the volume of farm products, and induce the government to issue bonds and buy up one-half of what is now on hand, and one-half of the farms—turning them into shooting parks for the rich paupers and burial places for the poor ones, his action will be right in line with the brilliant savons who have sat as figureheads in our national legislature, while the money combine, the trusts, corporations and monopolists in general dictated the laws. This principle is as applicable to one as the other. The farmer has as much right to demand a valuable bushel of wheat or a valuable pound of cotton as the banker and money lender has for a valuable dollar. We have heard much talk of a 40 cent dollar, but little is said of a 40 cent bushel of wheat. Yet the fall in the commercial value of a bushel of wheat is greater than that of the silver in a dollar. Price is only the expression of the relation between money and products. As money is by law a debt and tax paying medium it is a thing that must be had at any cost. To make it scarce makes it dearer and harder to get. This benefits the man who has the money. Government has no right to change the relation existing between money and products, much less the power to delegate that right, which it does when it charters banks of issue with power to limit or extend the circulating medium. When the volume of money is increased to meet the demands of an increasing volume of business and growing population, prices will remain practically stable. This is as it should be and this is the reason why power was given to congress "to regulate the value of the currency." The banker's capital is his money. His income is interest. The farmer's capital is his farm and machinery and stock to run it. His income is the products of the farm. Now turn back for thirty years. Not only the value of the farms, stock and machinery has decreased, but that of every product of the farm. Wheat that brought \$2 per bushel now brings about 40 cents. Cotton that brought 25 cents now brings only 5 cents. Not so with the capital and income of the banker. Both have been increased in value when compared with products. The dollar that would only buy one-half bushel of wheat will now buy two and one-half bushels. The dollar that would buy but four pounds of cotton will now buy seventeen pounds. This is better for the banker but worse for the farmer. But the strangest thing about it is, the farmer has been induced to consent to the change under the plea of an "honest dollar." What he should have done, and what he ought now to do, is to stand up for an honest price for his products. This so-called "honest dollar" is one that so changes the relative value of his capital and income—his products—with that of the bankers as to practically rob him of more than one-half the fruits of his labor. The banker receives twice as much for all the necessities of life for his dollar as he did, while the farmer does not receive half as many dollars for the same amount of products as he did. It would seem that a man who was blind in one eye and could only see a little bit out of the other could see the unfairness of this. And it is strange that men are so infatuated with party worship that they don't see it. It is a confiscation of property which, if not consented unto by the very men who own the property, would constitute one of the greatest crimes of the age. O, Lord, how long will the people remain blind?

Should Be Impeached.

The following statement comes from the president of a New York bank, said to be the Central National, which, if true, ought to impeach both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle:

"The administration, through Secretary Carlisle, pledged itself that there should be no more legislation on silver this session, at the time of the bond issue of \$50,000,000. It must keep that promise."

"When it became apparent that the public subscription would fail, our committee met Mr. Carlisle and stated that if assurance were given that the administration and the treasury department would oppose any seigniorage or free silver bill we would take the issue."

"Mr. Carlisle, as we understood, positively agreed to such an understanding. We were very careful in listening to every word he had to say, because it was felt in New York that if any more silver legislation were carried it would lead to gold exports, and the bond subscriptions being payable in gold we could not afford to give up the money if any menace of silver legislation should lead to renewed demands for export."

"It was distinctly understood then that there should be no more legislation whatsoever on the subject of silver this session. Without that understanding the bond issue would not have been taken."—National Watchman.

VOICE OF REFORM.

CLARION BLASTS FROM OUR ALLE GUNNERS.

The Old Party Rottenness Perforated with the Logic of the New Crusade—God and Truth Will Prevail—The Income Tax.

Gov. Altgeld has called the attention of the state board of equalization to the tax dodging proclivities of the Pullman company and insists that their assessment should be \$13,000,000 instead of only \$1,695,500, of only an increase of the neat little sum of \$11,304,500 or about 800 percent.—The Express.

The name and deeds of Wendell Phillips will go thundering down the ages, and will be honored and revered by true men, while the narrow minded and bigoted men who yelp on P. P. H. agitator, and abolitionist will be forgotten nearly before their bodies are cold in death.—Newton Herald.

Labor is king—at any rate, if it was properly recognized it would be king. Labor produces all that people live for.

It produces all wealth. It pays all the taxes. It pays all profits. It pays public, state, county and municipal debts.

It pays all private debts. It pays all bonded debts. It pays all corporate debts. It pays all salaries. It pays all wages.

It pays for all improvements, builds ships, canals, railroads, everything, and yet it must ask capital (stored labor measured by coin) the privilege to live.—The Road.

The plutocrats of the east charge that the income tax is Populistic. Of course it is Populistic, and so is every other measure that comes up for action that brings with it any relief for the tax-burdened people. Whenever, dear reader, you hear of a bill being introduced in congress favoring "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," rest assured it is Populistic. Whenever the subsidized press attacks a measure before congress it is safe to assume that it is Populistic. In fact, Populism and the best interests of all the people are synonymous terms.—National Watchman.

What are the interests of Senator Brice? He is a large owner of railroad stock. His interests, then, are rated on freight. High or low rates? High, most assuredly. Are you interested in freight rates? Is the merchant? Is the farmer? Is the manufacturer? Then the interests of the masses, in a measure, are also rates on freight. What kind, high or low? Low; the lower the better. Has Mr. Brice introduced a bill to lower freight rates? Do you think he will do so? Is it not plain that the interests of Calvin S. Brice and those of the people are not identical?—Non-conformist.

Go where you will, you find men cursing the two old parties and advocating the demands of the People's party. On the farms you find that all confidence is gone in either old party. On the streets of the cities the same cry of distrust is heard. The traveling man feels and admits the old parties' inability to make good their promises, while the railroad men, almost to a man, are advocating government ownership of roads, and embracing the People's party as the only party favorable to their views. The observant man must admit that great changes are near.—People's Advocate.

Candidates of the two old parties will flood every voting place with whisky to make men drunk in order that they may obtain votes. It has been done in the past and the present struggle promises to be the most disgraceful ever enacted. No Populist will furnish one drop of liquor or one cent in money to corrupt the morals of the people. Our money will be spent to educate the voters on the questions of the day, in order that they may cast a free and intelligent ballot. Which is the better way for the perpetuity of the government? Honorable methods will triumph.—People's Advocate.

My old party brother you know you are not satisfied with the commercial and social conditions of the country. I don't care if your lips do assert that you are, down in your heart, down in that heart you can not deceive, you have a feeling that there is something wrong. You don't like to see poverty, hunger and crime stalking the land. You say it is the fault of these people, but you do not say it with that impulse that comes of a complete conviction. You do not approve of the open bribery of congress by which a few get millions they never earn, which means that the many, who are poor, lose millions they are entitled to. I say there are times when you think things on these lines that you would not for considerable have your party associates know. They think the same things but keep it to themselves. You are afraid to be outspoken in your thoughts, as it would subject you to ridicule and probably financial loss. It takes a hero to defy public opinion for truth's sake. And so you go on supporting a system you do not like, supporting a party because you are not able to brave the ridicule of friends, support a tyranny because you do not know just how to change it. A little study of reform books will do wonders for you, my friend. Just try it.—Coming Nation.

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DEMOCRACY!!

The White House built at great expense by the government is to be abandoned, and a costly palace built in order that the president may live in royal splendor, while millions of the voters of the country as good by nature and for better by practice, are sitting around desolated hearth stones, without work, and without money, and placed in this condition by such traitors as those who advocate such measures as the above. It seems that the democratic party is bent on destroying itself; a bill was recently introduced in the legislature of this state to build a mansion for our counted in governor, in the face of the fact that the treasury is bankrupt and the tax rate increased; verily the democratic party is proving that it is incapable of doing anything for the betterment of the condition of the people.

The breast-plate of every State in the former boasted Solid South except that of Mississippi, has been pierced by the spears of sound reasoning and popular opinion. decrepid, incapacitated democracy.

HOW LONG?

The Advocate is in great need of money, our expenses are nearly fifty dollars per month and we have collected Five dollars for subscription in the last two months we can not run the paper unless our subscribers will pay up, and at once. If you are indebted to the Advocate come and settle at once.

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Manners in Korea.
It is manners, in Korea at least, for the girl to get up first in the morning, sweep the room, roll up the bed (a mattress spread on the floor), and then begin the preparation for breakfast, which is not served until 10 o'clock. The girl in Korea is not thought worth educating, though she is welcome to such knowledge of the native script as she may be able to pick up from her mother. It is proper for the boy to rise early enough to go round to his father's apartment and greet him with "Have you had peace in your sleep?" and then to busy himself around the front of the house, sweep the house or see that it is swept and then go to his studies. He goes to school before breakfast. Children stand in the presence of parents and superiors with eyes cast down, hands folded reverently, and for the rest they are supposed to "be seen and not heard" unless spoken to.

Insa hao, "making the bow," is a part of every child's training. It is the greeting in the morning and farewell at night. I had a servant who thought he could not begin his day's work until he had made his morning bow to me. Then there are the salutations at New Year when everybody calls on his friends. The highest officials in Seoul hasten to the royal palace to present their congratulations to his majesty; the second rank calls on the first and so on down to the children, who do a large part of the calling on the first day of the year. The calling lasts up to the fifth day.

As a natural result of their training the children are well behaved. A more orderly school than the one I taught for five years while in Korea I never saw, is the testimony of H. G. Appenella. In some respects, therefore, our children can learn from those who do not have the benefit of a Christian civilization.—Over Sea and Land.

A Beautiful Blotchy Face.
Right off you say "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them. It's the only cure—certain, safe, sure. It costs 50 cents. Druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, was recently the recipient of 225 square miles of rubber land at the hands of the Hova Government.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1st.
FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHERNEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHERNEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was troubled with Rheumatism, so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla built him up, and he gained 15 lbs. Our little boy Leon has also been given appetite, weight and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of Eczema, which I have had for 15 years and which is now entirely driven out of my system. Since

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
taking Hood's I am better in every way."
Mrs. H. K. JOHNSON, Lyme Centre, N. H.
Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic, 25 cents.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup in the World. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.
A Winter Resort.
A colony of representative people from Chicago have established a winter resort at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin county.

Residence and Contents Burned.
Prof. Geo. W. Stevens of Roanoke, lost his house and contents by fire. The fire was discovered about midnight. The origin is unknown. The house was worth \$3,500 and the insurance was \$1,500.

Broke His Neck.
Felix Walter, an employee of the Tuscaloosa Cotton Oil Mill, while carrying a sack of cotton seed on his back fell and broke his neck. It is thought that he had something like a fainting spell and that this caused the fatal fall. A physician was immediately summoned, but he died before Walter died.

Alabama in the Navy.
Within the last few days another Alabama naval cadet graduate has been appointed to the French school. This too is a case of actual merit, and not in the least a piece of favoritism. The young officer to whom this good fortune has fallen is Gaines Roberts of Anniston, who has for a year or more been on a cruise on one of the warships. The Southern and especially the Alabama boys are getting rapidly to the front. In a few years Southern born men will again hold high commissions in the Federal army and navy. Many of them have already made fine reputations for ability.

They Saw Their Way to Liberty.
At about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening the jailer at Gadsden went in to look up the prisoners when he found only four men to look up, and on investigation he discovered that eight men had gone, as follows: Joe Ward and John Bridges, highway robbers; J. P. Jenkins, recently convicted of forgery and sent up for two years, awaiting action of the supreme court; R. A. Dewgar, rape; Dave Adkins, William Green, W. A. Gray, selling whiskey and Charles Davis, colored, chicken thief. They made their escape by sawing two bars in the steel cage and then sawing the bars to the outer window, thereby getting out. Two short case knives made into saws, and a bottle of sweet oil were found in a cell. So far the escaped birds have made good their escape. Sheriff Burns is away after a murderer. The filing of the bars was done Saturday and Sunday while religious services were being held in the jail.

For His Wife's Reputation.
A negro by the name of Harrison Presley was killed Saturday night by another negro named Berry Jackson, while on the road to a supper a few miles north of Prattville. It appears that the latter had for some time suspected the former of undue attentions to the wife of Berry. Accordingly Berry on Saturday night encountered Harrison accompanying his wife and immediately a fight ensued, when Harrison was knocked down and his throat cut by Berry to such an extent as to produce death. The slayer delivered himself up next morning to Sheriff Spigner, and is now in jail.

An Aged Man at Rest.
Mr. Coleman, a highly respected gentleman, 84 years of age, residing about five miles east of East Lake, was found dead Tuesday afternoon, and so far as known his death is a mystery. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning he left his home on horseback to go a few miles distant, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon his body was found sitting upright in the road with a blade around his shoulder. The body was cold and stiff. Friends carried the dead man home and prepared him for burial. Deceased was the father of Mr. Thomas Coleman, warehouseman for McKnight, Morson & Middleton.

Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane.
The Advertiser's correspondent was shown by Mr. W. A. Woods of Rock Run, Ala., a sample of new cane and jelly, called the Wonderful Siam Jelly Cane, that promises to revolutionize jelly making. The cane resembles the sugar cane somewhat, and is cultivated like the common syrup cane. When ripe it is cut and crushed through a cane crusher and cooked in a syrup evaporator until done, when it is drawn off and set away to cool, after which it becomes a nice, firm jelly, tasting a delicious flavor, somewhat of the currant. Your correspondent thinks every farmer in the South should have a patch of this cane.

A Bold Foraging Party.
W. C. Wellborn, a beef peddler residing over in the valley beyond Gate City, was held up and robbed Monday afternoon near that place. Wellborn was driving his wagon, when he was met by a negro who claimed to want to buy some beef. Wellborn uncovered the meat and was pricing it when another negro came out of the bushes and covered the peddler with a gun while the first robbed him of \$3.75 in cash, and all the beef both men could carry off. Wellborn did not recognize either of the negroes, and as he was unarmed they escaped.

Turpentine Still Burned.
Monday morning at Percido Station thirty-eight miles north of Mobile on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was consumed by fire the turpentine still and warehouse belonging to Mr. H. A. Ellison. The fire started about 10 o'clock. The railroad platform, two sections of telegraph wires and the south end of the side railroad track were also consumed, the rails being twisted into almost spiral shape. There was stored in the warehouse considerable rosin belonging to several merchants of Escambia county.

A Lamentable Shot.
Saturday near the old Dog River factory, Mobile, San Antonio, aged about 5 years, was accidentally shot by his older brother, Peter, who was hunting birds. The shot took effect from the hip all the way up to the face and one shot penetrated the lung. The little boy is quite badly wounded, but is reported to be better.

Coosa River Improvement.
Work on lock four is being pushed with a vim while the water is so low. The river is now at low water mark, first time in many years, but the boats continue to make regular trips.

Too Far Under "The Influence."

At Mobile about dusk Sunday John Ready, the second mate of the ship Everest, climbed to the yard arm of the foremast and jumped into the river, and was drowned. The man was about 40 years of age, was under the influence of liquor and had been discussing Brodie's bridge jumping feats with some visitors on board. He announced that he was as brave as any man and would prove it by jumping from the highest point he could reach. No one realized that he would carry out his foolhardy intention until he leaped into the river. He jumped about 60 feet. He came to the surface but was evidently unconscious, as he made no effort to grasp a rope thrown to him. His body was recovered.

Fine Residence Destroyed.
A dispatch from Selma says: News has just reached the city of the destruction by fire in the lovely little village of Summerfield, of the handsomest house in the place, owned by Mr. Louis Sturdivant, on last Sunday. Mr. Sturdivant and wife went to church about one mile distant and on their return found their home in flames. They did not even save their clothing. No insurance whatever was on the building.

Look Out for the Engine.
Saturday evening as the passenger train going east left Tuscaloosa it ran into the wagon of S. J. Challen, killing the team and breaking the wagon all to pieces. It seems that the driver not hearing the train approach, drove upon the track and was unable to get off before the engine struck the team. The driver escaped unhurt, although he was thrown to the ground by the shock.

Car and Cotton Burned.
It was reported from Fitzpatrick's Station Monday that a box car of the Central Railroad loaded with thirty-five bales of cotton, on the side-track at that station, burned Sunday night. The fire was probably caused by a spark from some passing locomotive. Both cotton and box car were entirely consumed. The railroad had full insurance.

A Courageous Woman.
Miss Willie Kelly, the daughter of Mr. James Kelly of McKinley, Marengo county, passed Selma Tuesday, enroute to Shanghai, China, where she will work as a missionary. She is sent out by the mission board of the Baptist church. At Louisville she will join a party of twenty missionaries. They will sail from Tacoma October 30.

Railroad Extension.
The contract for the extension of the Chattanooga railroad from the main line to Round mountain has been let to Gordon Frank, of Jacksonville, and the work of extension is now being pushed rapidly. Several hundred men are at work on the grading.

Ticket Office Robbed.
Parties who came up on the Alabama Midland Monday, reported that the ticket office at Le Grande station was robbed Sunday night, the burglars carrying off the stock of tickets which is said to have been all they could find.

He Was "Under the Influence."
Charlie Gunn, the boss at the Crandup mines, near Gadsden, came to town last Sunday night and loaded up on whiskey and in a fight with Len Littlefield was knocked down and stomped and several teeth knocked out.

One Mines Re-Opened.
The Langdon Ore Mines at Langdon City have again started up with a large force of hands, having received orders to ship all they can mine.

A Miner's Life Crushed Out.
Alf Hall, an employee at Smith's Mines, a few miles below Birmingham, was killed Monday by falling ore.

IT WAS MURDER AND ROBBERY.
Particulars of the Assassination of J. F. Allison of Jasper.

Allison left Jasper Saturday night in company with Dan Lynn, both of whom got off the train at New River tank and spent Sunday somewhere in the country near there. They came back to the railroad Sunday night, built a fire and went to sleep on the ground.

About 9 o'clock some one came up in about twenty yards of the men asleep and standing behind a large tree fired a load of buckshot into the breast of Allison, killing him instantly. Lynn, who was sleeping behind Allison from where the murderer stood, got up and was examining Allison to see how bad he was hurt, when another load of buckshot was fired at Lynn, striking him in the thighs. He fell as if killed and the murderer ran away.

After waiting about twenty minutes Lynn got up and went for assistance. When he got back Allison's pockets were turned wrong side out, and two hand satchels were gone.

A man who had made threats against Allison was suspected, and the tracks, it is said, were followed to his house. The suspect has gone to parts unknown. It is rumored that a woman was the cause of the affair.

The sad occurrence was a great surprise and shock to the many friends of Allison here. He was a local democratic speaker, who never failed to respond when called upon. He leaves a wife and several children.

SLAIN BY HIS NEPHEW.
They that Take the Sword, Shall Fall By the Sword.

In Bristoe's cove, four miles from Mountinsboro, near the junction between Etowah and Marshall, George Bartlett and his nephew, Dave Hubbard, had been engaged in getting out stave timber and had some words over the settlement. Saturday they were engaged in gathering corn, when the difficulty was renewed. Bartlett was on the wagon and, grabbing a hickory standard, struck at Hubbard, who also grabbed a large hickory stick and struck Bartlett in the head, knocking him out of the wagon. Hubbard then went to the house, and, telling what he had done, fled the country. Parties went to the field, where they found Bartlett dead.

George Bartlett was an old man about sixty years old, while Hubbard was his nephew, about twenty-nine years old.

The Bartlett family has been peculiarly unfortunate one. One son was killed in Atlanta several years ago, also one near where the father was killed and one was drowned.

BEYOND THE BIG WATERS.

The Portuguese Besieged in Lourenco by the Kaffirs.

UNTIMELY REBELLION IN CHINA
The Portuguese Governor Politely Declines Assistance. An Attack Repulsed. Telegraph Station Abandoned. A Proposed Loan. China Buying Arms.

A dispatch to the Times from Lourenco, Marquês, says that the Portuguese have politely declined the offer of assistance made to them by Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, to quell the rebellion. The dispatch adds that the cable station at Lourenco, Marquês, has been abandoned and the cable connected with the British warship Thrush, from which all dispatches are sent. The correspondent of the Times, continuing, says:

"The governor yesterday said that he did not believe the rebels would attack the town, but they attacked it this morning, and were repulsed by a heavy cannonade. Twelve Portuguese were killed. The country is in open revolt, and the authorities talk of asking assistance from the Transvaal. The situation is unbearable."

A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the report telegraphed to the Associated Press that rebellion has broken out 100 miles from Hankow. The rebels are fairly armed and very reckless. They attacked the government buildings, which were feebly defended by loyal troops. The latter were soon defeated, and many of them were killed. Many others joined the rebels.

Two mandarins were killed. The province is almost denuded of troops and the rebels are daily gathering strength. It is expected that they will advance on Woo Chang, province of Hoo Pee, of which Hankow is the garrison. The garrison at Woo Chin has gone to the coast and the place is therefore practically defenseless.

It is reported, in consequence of the projected £10,000,000 10 per centage loan, to be guaranteed by the imperial customs, Chinese agents abroad have been instructed to put the best face possible on the recent Chinese reverses and to represent the fleet as being active and efficient.

A dispatch from Berlin states that a Hamburg firm has purchased 100,000 Albini rifles at 4 francs each from the Belgian government for export to China.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Germany's refusal to interfere in the Chinese-Japanese troubles does not affect the question of the protection to Europeans in China, in which she will fully co-operate. The German commander in Chinese waters has already been authorized to dispatch a small body of marines to protect the legation at Peking. If there should be any doubt it is believed that the moral effect of even such a small body of European troops would effectually check a Chinese mob.

A LIVING-PICTURE EXHIBIT.
Performance not in the Program—A Hot Bath Bravely Borne.

Miss Annie Strathmore is one of three girls who pose in the fountain living picture entitled "The Birth of the Pearl," the last but one of the list. In it two front corners are occupied by girls half encased in mermaids' tails, while back of them Miss Strathmore stands fronting the audience, her arms bent upward and backward grasping a shell above her head. She is clad only in flesh tights and a light undervest. As the curtain parts the fountain streams rise, throwing themselves all over her body. Of course, it is necessary that the water should be at least lukewarm, so a pipe of boiler water was connected with the cold stream. The picture has been running six weeks without trouble, but in some way the cold stream was turned off. Miss Strathmore felt the water growing hotter and hotter, but bravely resisted the impulse to cry out. Finally, driven frantic by the scalding streams, she screamed and the curtains were quickly drawn. Many of the audience were horrified, realizing that there had been an accident, but few guessed its cause. Dr. Daniels, of the Emergency hospital, was quickly called. Upon stripping off Mrs. Strathmore's tights it was found that she been very badly burned on the legs, abdomen and breast. It is believed that she will recover.

Export of Silver.
The steamer Gallicie sailed Wednesday from San Francisco, Cal., carrying about \$750,000 in silver, consigned to China, where it will be used in paying off the army. Most of the cargo was for Japan. The hold was filled with canned meats and the supposition is that its meat for supplies for the Japanese army in Korea. The Gallicie carried away 500 Chinese and 100 Japanese citizens. The Chinese say they are going home for the holiday festivities, while most of the Japanese will join the army.

Not at Home.
Seven prisoners effected their escape from the parish jail at Shreveport, La., Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, four of whom were convicted by the recent term of the criminal court, for the lifetime service. They used an old file and a pair of scissors to dig out of the prison. They began work Friday morning at 11 o'clock and Friday night's electrical storm afforded the opportunity desired to complete the work. Deputy sheriffs are in pursuit.

A Dangerous Bridge.
Tuesday morning, while driving across the McCallie avenue bridge, Chattanooga the horse attached to a wagon driven by a countryman became frightened at an incoming passenger train and began to rear and plunge wildly. The frightened animal soon got beyond control and backed the wagon off the end of the bridge. It fell on the top of one of the passing coaches, and then to the ground. The driver jumped before the wagon went off the bridge and escaped with no injuries. The horse was badly maimed, it had to be killed later, and the wagon was reduced to kindling wood.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Current Appropriation. New Offices Established. Old One Abolished.

The annual volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared under the direction of committees on appropriations has just been completed by Mr. T. P. Clevens and Mr. J. S. Courts, clerks respectively of the Senate and House appropriation committees, and shows that the total specific appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the 53d Congress amount \$301,156,005, permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680, making a grand total of \$402,230,685.

The appropriations by bills are as follows: Agricultural, \$3,233,033; army, \$23,592,884; diplomatic and consular, \$1,563,918; District of Columbia, \$5,545,078; fortifications, \$2,427,004; Indian, \$10,659,565; legislative, executive and judicial, \$21,305,583; military academy, \$406,535; naval academy, \$33,327,126; pensions, \$151,581,570; postoffice, \$87,286,599; rivers and harbors, \$11,643,180; sundry civil, \$42,345,773; deficiency, \$11,811,004; miscellaneous, \$577,956. Total, \$391,156,005. Permanent appropriations, \$101,074,680; total appropriations \$492,230,685.

The new offices created are 474 in number at an annual cost of \$654,712, and the offices omitted and abolished are 923 in number at an annual cost of \$1,353,992, showing a net reduction in number of 449 and in amount of \$581,179. The salaries increased are ten in number at annual cost of \$33,741, and the salaries reduced are sixty-nine at an annual cost of \$26,800, or a net reduction of fifty-five in number and net increase in cost of \$6,941. The offices created and abolished are mainly in the following departments and bureaus:

New offices—Civil service commission, 40; navy department, 1; department of justice, 9; District of Columbia, 71; diplomatic and consular service, 14; naval establishment, 11.

Offices abolished—Treasury department, 161; independent treasury, 13; war department, 383; interior department, 5; post office department, 12; agricultural department, 18; coast survey, 9; military establishment, 139.

A CALAMITOUS COMBINE.
Two Boys, Some Giant Powder and a Cigarette. The Result.

George and James Tipp, aged nineteen and seventeen years respectively, were probably fatally wounded on Monday by the explosion of a box of giant powder caps. They were found on the road locked arm in arm, staggering from side to side, both terribly mutilated. The left hand of James was gone. His sight was destroyed and his head, face and upper part of his body were cut and scarred by fragments of metal. One of George's eyes was gone and he will lose the sight of the other. The first and second fingers and the thumb of his left hand were shot off. James's hand was found near the place of explosion, still holding a half-burned cigarette, a spark from the cigarette causing the explosion.

Industrial Revival.
Iron and steel mills in the Harrisburg district, Pa., are enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity. At the Pennsylvania Steel Works the production of rails and Bessemer steel last week was the heaviest of years. The three furnaces in blast averaged nearly three hundred tons daily. For three days the Bessemer mill averaged 120 blooms every twenty-four hours. The rail mill made 4,000 tons of rails during the week, the largest production in its history. On Thursday 816 tons were turned out—nearly a ton to every two minutes. The company has received a contract for 1,000 tons of girder rails from the Chicago Street Railway Company, of Chicago, and another large contract from Covington, Ky. There are 4,000 men employed in the steel works.

Reported Assassination in Walker.
A dispatch from Jasper says that J. F. Allison of that place was shot and killed by an assassin in ambush, near New River tank on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, on Sunday evening. It is stated that the body was found wrapped in a blanket, in a pine box upon which was tacked a slip of paper with his name and address written on it, and that it was taken to Glen Allen by some of the residents near by, who had discovered it, and shipped to Jasper.

Another wagon Smashed.
A railroad accident occurred some three or four miles west of Jonesboro, Tenn., on the Great Southern railway last Monday. Henry Brigrum was crossing the railroad track with a wagon and two horses. The locomotive struck his wagon and team, killing both the horses, tearing the wagon to pieces and badly crippling Brigrum. The exact extent of the injuries is not yet known.

Nashville has a Blaze.
Fire Tuesday night destroyed the business house of Kline & Bernheim, Nashville, Tenn., dealers in hides and tallow. The loss was about \$50,000, covered by insurance. The flames looked ugly for a while, but the firemen confined them to the one building, Hitchcock & Son and Dudley Bros., & Black were slightly damaged by water.

"When the Cat's Away."
The New Albany, Ky., postoffice was robbed Tuesday between 12 and 1 o'clock. While Postmaster Schindler was at dinner a thief slipped into his private office and took \$4,000 worth of stamps and \$500 in cash from the safe. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Schindler's return, and there is no clue to the thief.

Didn't Shut Off the Gas.
C. F. Robinson, of Niles, Mich., registered at Elkhart, Ind., Tuesday night at the hotel. Next morning he was found dead in bed, having been killed by inhaling gas. One of the burners was left partially open by Robinson. Robinson came here to find a son whom he had not seen for many years.

Train Wreckers Sentenced.
Severe sentences were pronounced in the district court at Ogden, Utah, Saturday on DeCamp McDowell and King, found guilty by a jury of attempted train wrecking during the American Railway Union strike. After a lecture by the judge the three men were sentenced to imprisonment as follows: King four years, DeCamp and McDowell 10 years each in the penitentiary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snake-Eating Snake.
A wonderful snake has been added to the collection of the London Zoo. This is the ophiophagus elaps, which Sir Joseph Fayer denominates as "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. The technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater," and there seems to be no doubt that this snake eats other ophiophagians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and small quadrupeds.

It is found in India, Burmah and the Philippines, in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and Southern India than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake is a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, possesses a hood, which, however, is narrower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of man's way and will avoid rather than court attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophiophidian, and not only attacks of its own free will, but will even pursue an enemy.—New York Advertiser.

Electric Victrolas.
In Berlin, we are told, there are several Victrolas which take their owners in and out of the city each day. They have been built by German electricians, have storage batteries, and are guided by a man who sits in the driver's seat. In Paris there are also three or four steam and electrical carriages which are permitted by the authorities of the city to travel over the streets and boulevards of the town. They apparently work with entire smoothness and certainty, and roll along swiftly and only frighten a small percentage of horses. In New York there are two electric carriages which occasionally arouse the sightseers on Fifth avenue and in Central Park; but there is, as yet, no demand for conveyances of this kind from the general public.—Atlanta Constitution.

Electricity and Sunburn.
One advantage which electric lights have on several occasions been pointed out to possess over all other means of illumination is, that they give off a very large proportion of chemical rays, and, accordingly, closely simulate the effects of sunlight, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. Dark rooms, cellars and other places into which sunlight does not come, and which are usually unhealthy, may, therefore, be expected to become quite as desirable from a purely sanitary point of view, and to be as easily protected from foulness when are lights are used in them, as rooms to which sunlight has free access. In dark stores and other establishments the introduction of arc lights ought consequently to have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the health of employees, and should relieve them to a considerable extent from the attacks of diseases produced by want of sunlight. A practical demonstration of this power of the arc light can readily be obtained by remaining for a short time in close proximity to a large light, when it will be found that all the effects of sunburn will be produced.

KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and has the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AM. N. U. No. 43, 1894.

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